

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



“Luvisca” SHIRTS SOFT COLLARS & PYJAMAS

LOOK
FOR
THE
REGISTERED
TAB:



Sold by Leading Hosiers, Outfitters and Stores.
If any difficulty in obtaining, write Courtaulds Ltd. (Dept. 124M),
16, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1, who will send
you name of nearest retailer and descriptive literature.

THE name “LUVISCA”
on Shirts, Soft Collars
and Pyjamas is the modern
man's password to quality
and style, his assurance
of smooth comfort that
day-to-day usage cannot
spoil. British manufacture.



By
Appointment
to H.M.
The King.

HEDGES and BUTLER'S

Est. A.D. 1667.

WINE LISTS
ON
APPLICATION



By
Appointment
to H.R.H.
The Prince
of Wales.

VERY CHOICE WINES
STILL AT THE OLD PRICES

HEAD OFFICE:
153 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1. Branches:—Brighton and Bournemouth

PARIS: ST. LAZARE STATION

Telegraphic Address: TERMINUS 118 PARIS

HOTEL TERMINUS

500 BEDROOMS WITH BATH OR RUNNING WATER

ENTIRELY RENOVATED

IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THE PLATFORMS OF
THE ST. LAZARE STATION

For liver attacks and constipation
Drink

“APENTA”

Natural
Aperient Water

TRADE MARK

The Apollinaris Co., Ltd., London, W.1

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

HENNESSY

LIQUEUR **XO** BRANDY

GUARANTEED OVER 40 YEARS OLD

THE BRANDY THAT MADE COGNAC FAMOUS

SLEEPING
BADLY?

TAKE

GENASPRIN

The
SAFE
BRAND

SEAGER'S GIN

WITH “IT” IT'S “IT.”

I . . WANT . . CADBURY'S

SEE THE NAME 'CADBURY' ON EVERY PIECE OF CHOCOLATE.

EVENING ENSEMBLE

by Swan & Edgar



Charming Evening Ensemble in fine needlerun lace. The dress is made with yoke of cream lace. Short coatee with wide cut sleeves. In Black/Cream or Lido/Cream. Can be made in Brown/Beige.

7½ GNS.

Model Gowns: Third Floor

SWAN & EDGAR

Piccadilly Circus - The hub of the World

SWAN & EDGAR LTD., LONDON, W.1.

Phone: Regent 1616.

NOW READY

A BOOK OF DRAGONS

including

DENNYS

ROUGE DRAGON OF THE FIERY BREATH

This volume is a delightful collection of nearly 100 drawings by ALFRED LEETE, half of which are printed in colour. The coloured illustrations have appeared in "THE SKETCH," but most of the other pictures are entirely new. The volume includes a number of double-page coloured pictures.

This amusing book illustrates **THE LIFE-HISTORY AND ADVENTURES OF DENNYS**, the famous heraldic character round whom ALFRED LEETE has created a series of humorous drawings, some of which first appeared in "THE SKETCH."

The entire volume forms at once a charming gift or a treasured possession.

PRICE SIX SHILLINGS

(Postage 9d. extra)

On sale at all principal newsagents and railway bookstalls, or direct from the Publishers, Illustrated Newspapers, Ltd., 346, Strand, W.C.2.

ORIENT LINE "ROUND VOYAGE" FIRST CLASS TICKET TO AUSTRALIA

MAINTAIN THE
£
AND AVOID
THE WINTER

You can do both by spending three months in uninterrupted comfort on a British ship for

£150

£50 A MONTH is not a large sum for 26,000 miles of sea travel and the enjoyment of a first-class hotel. You need not worry about the exchange for you can live on board on the Australian coast if you wish to do so.

Write for particulars:

Managers: Anderson, Green & Co., Ltd., 5 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3
West End Offices: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1 and No. 1 Australia House, Strand, W.C.2

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1931.



NATIONAL LABOUR PROTAGONISTS IN THE FIGHT FOR A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT: MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD AND MR. J. H. THOMAS IN CONSULTATION AT DERBY.

Neither Mr. Ramsay MacDonald nor Mr. J. H. Thomas had an easy time in their constituencies during the Election campaign; and in the case of Mr. MacDonald, in particular, there was, of course, the customary routine of Government work to be carried on. Hecklers and "organised opposition" did their utmost to mar meetings. Mr. MacDonald, contesting the Seaham Division of Durham against Mr. W. Coxon (Labour) and Mr. G. Lumley (Communist), was yelled down, for example, when he spoke in the Theatre Royal at Shotton; and as for Mr. Thomas, who fought a "lone hand" for the National Government at Derby, he declared the otherday that until a night or two before he had not delivered a speech without interruption by a howling mob. On October 22, Mr. MacDonald

spoke for Mr. Thomas in the Drill Hall, Derby, and it was then that he said: "As long as Thomas wants a friend to stand by him he can call upon me." Meanwhile, Mr. Baldwin, when broadcasting, paid tribute: "There was only one way to save the situation. That was to face up to the crisis, boldly, courageously, and carry out the necessary economies in order to balance the Budget and restore confidence. It was at this moment that the Socialist Ministers, led by Mr. Arthur Henderson, through fear of the consequences and in order to obtain a Party advantage, deserted their posts and left the responsibility to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Thomas, who courageously decided to stick to the ship in the hour of trial."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WHEN I first heard of the scheme for carving colossal heads of American heroes out of the everlasting hills, the scheme (I think) of the American sculptor, Mr. Borglum, I felt again the thrill first given to me in childhood in reading Nathaniel Hawthorne's fantasy of "The Great Stone Face." It is not unnatural that two great American artists, in different departments, should have dreamed similar dreams; for the whole conception not only rises out of but really requires the vast American background of prairies and mountain-chains. Anyone will feel, I think, that it would be rather too big for England. It would be rather alarming for the Englishman returning by boat to Dover, to see that Shakespeare's Cliff had suddenly turned into Shakespeare. We had a distinguished portrait-painter named Beechey, but none of his portrait is quite on the scale of Beachy Head. And the most intrepid mountaineer might well be staggered if, when scaling the steep face of Snowdon, he saw the cold and stony face of Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, looking down upon him with a silent demand for Income-Tax. Though the heads in the American experiment are those of statesmen, they are mostly those of statesmen who have passed to where politicians cease from troubling and, at any rate, cease from taxing. But this does not altogether get rid of a further difficulty, even in the more appropriate and spacious American atmosphere.

It is unlucky that at the moment when America can carve permanent historical monuments there has been some loss of permanence in historical theories. America is stronger than any other State just now in certain kinds of architecture and architectural sculpture, suggestive of the stark and starry altitudes of Egypt and Assyria. But the ideas in those ancient designs are either dead or indestructible. In modern history, however, one man has been trying to "debunk" Washington in a book, while another man has been moulding him out of a mountain. What does the "debunker" do in this contest? Does he buy another mountain; and carve another and less pleasing portrait of Washington? Will he prove that the great man was small, by exhibiting his smallness on a large scale? There remains a very fine head of Rameses III., the Pharaoh of the Exodus. But we have not got a colossal caricature of him—by Moses.

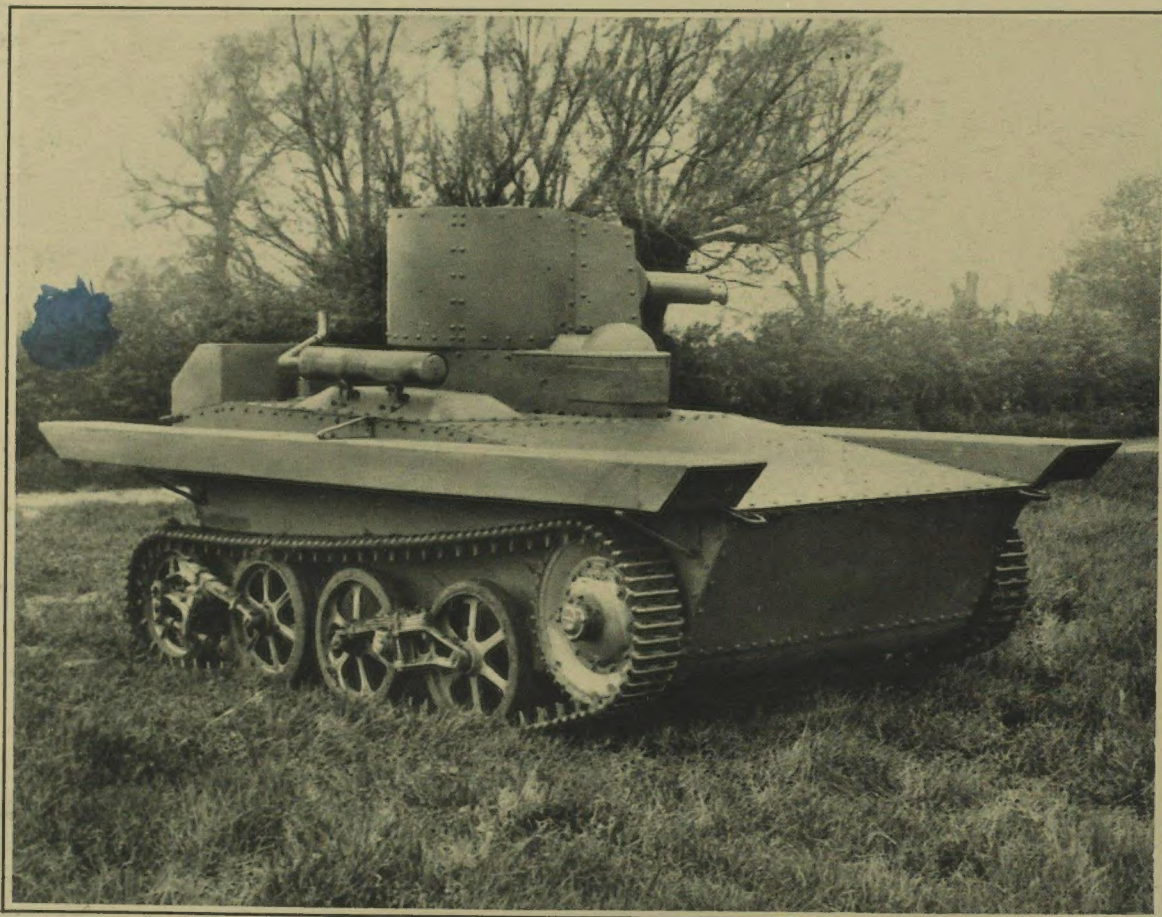
That is the mischief with the modern world. We might make more permanent records of our opinions. But we have not got more permanent opinions to record. In every sense we are strong in the concrete; but very wobbly in the abstract. But that is a larger matter than the largest statue, and we cannot conclude upon it here. For my part, I sometimes think public monuments ought to be too large to be seen. I suggest that there should be a new art, plotting out large spaces of the earth in coloured pictures of

turf or clay, only to be seen from a skyscraper or a flying-ship. Instead of disfiguring the sky with aviators writing advertisements that everybody can see, let us plan out the earth in gigantic figures that only aviators can see. Then anybody who wants to be an aesthete, and talk about Art, can pay a stiff sum to go up to a dizzy and uncomfortable height, and see his own very exclusive portrait gallery spread out before him, over hill and dale, or even over county and province. For things can be kept secret by being large as well as by being small. Hitherto it has been assumed that size and scale in the arts belonged only to things vertical and solid; to architecture or at least to sculpture; and that pictures painted in the flat belonged to a world of smaller things, in some cases even concentrating in illuminated missals or in miniatures. By the trifling reform or experiment which I suggest, it would be possible to make pictures

As these vast portraits would be invisible, in a general sense, I suppose it would not matter very much whose portraits they were. But, as a general principle of propriety, I suppose they should only represent men whose names have really gone to the ends of the earth: figures of great national and international power. Meanwhile, the rest of us would never see them and never trouble about them. We should go on living happily and innocently in the woodlands of Abraham Lincoln's whiskers, or in the pleasant shady district not far from the eyebrow of Charles James Fox, without being pestered about Art at all.

It is a fine, large scheme, and more sensible than most large schemes I know. For that would appear to be the logical end of all that pursuit of pure largeness, as such, which has been so much the mark of our time; and has even intoxicated some of the finest

intellects of our time, like that of Mr. H. G. Wells. The end of the process of expansion would seem to be disappearance; the vanishing of these vast things from the restricted senses and calculations of man. It is the ultimate upshot of the skyscraper; and upshot seems to be an oddly appropriate term. It is the end that the edifice should tower so high that we cannot see its towers; that the skyscraper should sprawl so wide that we cannot read its lettering; that we should be left, exactly like the people in my parable of the painted earth, living too close to things that are too large. I do not say it is very probable that things will ever go as far as that; chiefly because I think it much more probable that, long before that happens, people will have developed a taste for something totally different; perhaps for things that are microscopically small. But the builders of the big buildings, and the painters of the huge hoardings, do not propose to themselves any logical process except that of making things larger and larger, and therefore have no logical end except to make them too large to bother about.



A TANK THAT SWIMS ACROSS RIVERS AS EASILY AS IT SPEEDS OVER ROUGH COUNTRY:
THE CARDEN-LOYD LIGHT AMPHIBIOUS TANK.

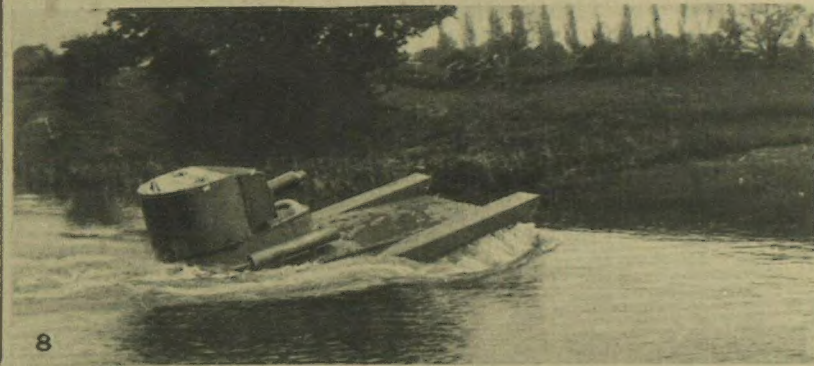
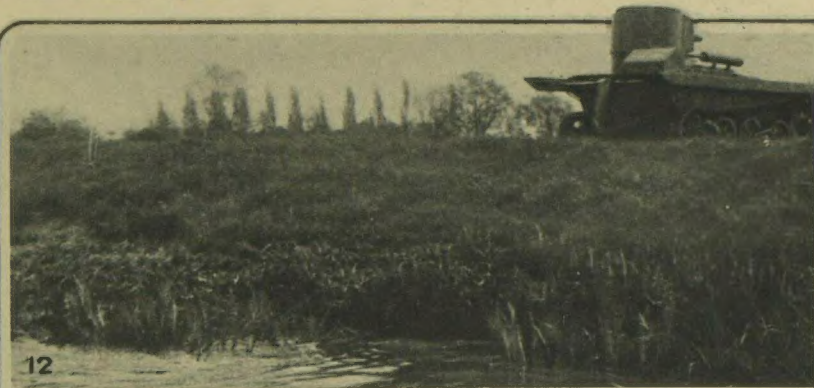
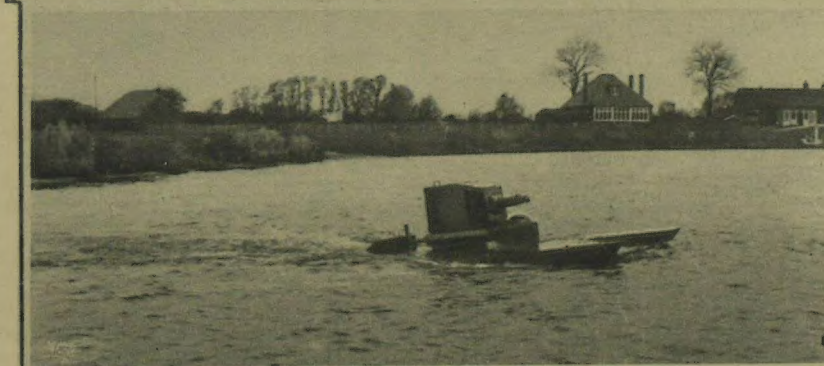
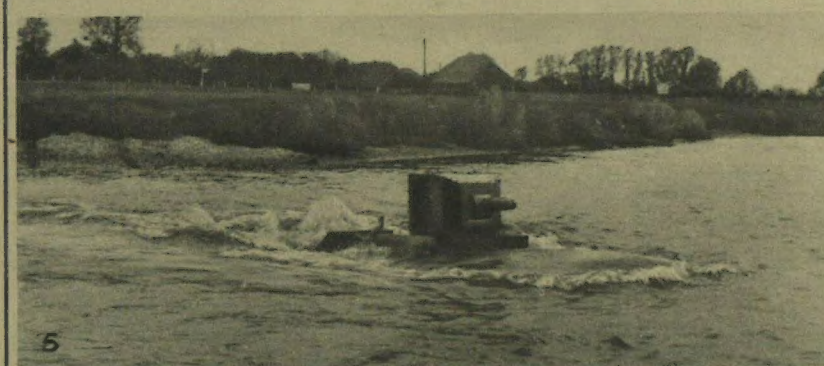
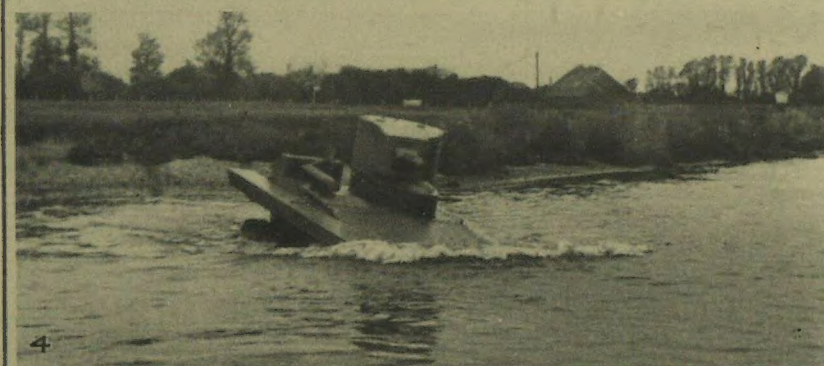
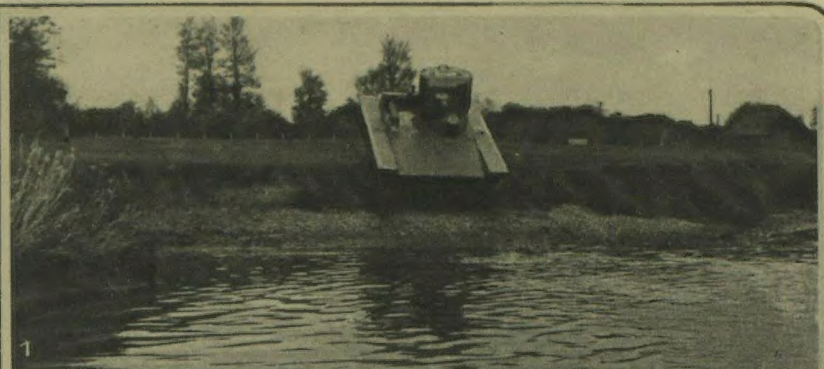
The effect of the introduction into modern armies of armoured vehicles, both tracked and on wheels, has been revolutionary in its influence upon the application of tactical principles. Our illustration shows the new Carden-Loyd Amphibious Tank, which is able to cross wide stretches of deep water as well as to travel at high speed over roads or fields. Should a Commander desire to make a wide strategic turning movement against an enemy who is relying on a water line for protection, he will be enabled, by forming a flying column of amphibious tanks, to strike at the flanks of his enemy from whatever direction he pleases. Additional photographs will be found on the opposite page.—[Reproduced by Courtesy of Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd.]

more colossal than the most colossal buildings. I will even confess to a weakness for the fancy; there is something faintly stirring to the imagination in the notion of the whole earth traced out in the shapes of Titans, the earth's huge but forgotten children; or in using the raw colours of geology and the vaster forms of vegetation to fit together into the unity of a sprawling figure or a staring face. It would hardly be safe, of course, to assume that geological areas are plainly coloured like a map; I do not know whether Yellowstone Park is really yellow or the Black Forest really black; in spite of my simple and romantic mind, I am aware that the Red Sea is not red. But the reds and browns and purples of the desert beside the Red Sea would make excellent material for a certain style of portrait-painting; an admirable if not an enviable complexion. Only, as I say, the aesthete would have to be an aviator, and this alone would probably diminish the number of aesthetes. So that, in a sort of way, I should be a reformer after all.

There is another way in which the parable is really a plain truth; and, indeed, a practical problem. Our relation to modern schemes and systems, to the institutions under which we live and the international influences by which they are extended, is very like the relation of a man living like a pigmy in a city of giants. We have lost the power to control things, largely because we have lost the power to oversee them; that is, to see them as a whole. The economic disasters we suffer are largely due to the operations having grown too large even for the operators. We are all dotted about like little pins stuck in a vast map of financial statesmanship, or rather, financial strategy; it is a plan or chart far too voluminous and bewildering to be at present mastered by any public opinion, and the pins cannot use their pin's-heads. If there are any persons who do understand it, they are much fewer than the aviators who would mount aloft to see the picture of the whole earth.

THE AMPHIBIOUS TANK: CROSSING WATER AS EASILY AS LAND.

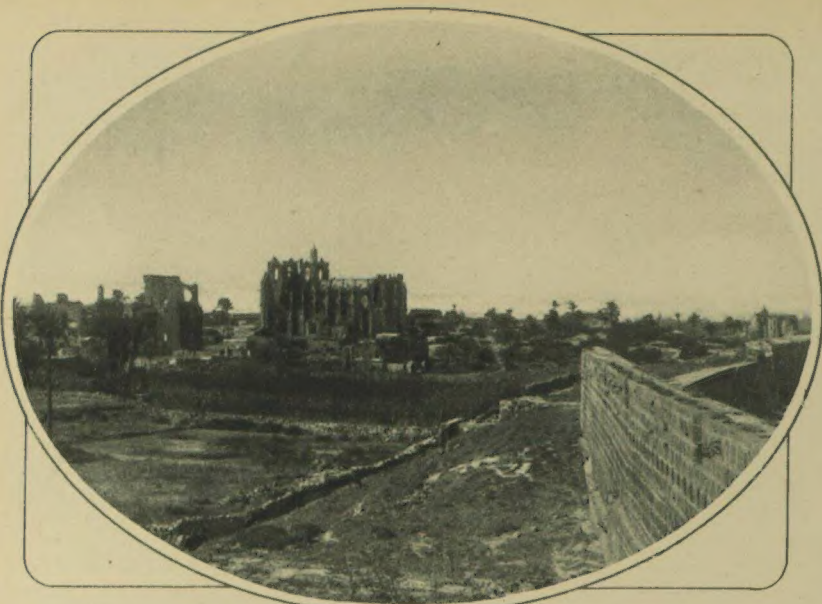
PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF VICKERS-ARMSTRONGS, LTD.



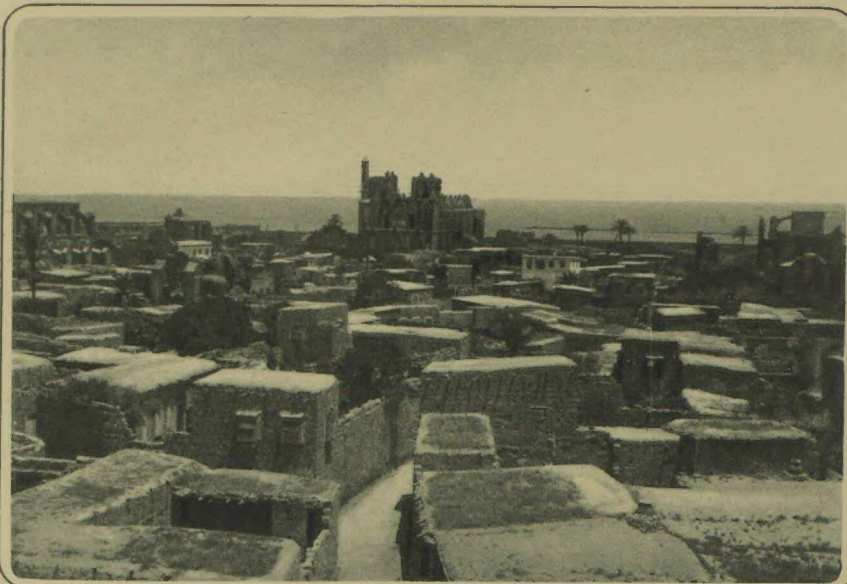
Of all the natural obstacles it is possible to select for the protection of vital areas from attack by Tanks, none has proved so effective as water. For this reason, Vickers-Armstrongs directed their study to the evolution of a swimming Tank. That their efforts have met with complete success is proved by the photographs here reproduced, which are from phases of a most interesting cine-film showing the progress of this extraordinary Tank whilst crossing the

river Thames. The Carden-Loyd Amphibious Tank has all the fighting qualities of the latest light Tank, and, in addition, can navigate deep water as easily as it can cross the roughest country. Our photographs (which should be "read" downwards from No. 1 to 6, and upwards from No. 7 to 12) show how the swimming Tank descends one bank of a river, crosses the water under its own power, and ascends the opposite bank.

THE SUDDEN RISING IN CYPRUS: TOWNS WHERE DISTURBANCES OCCURRED.



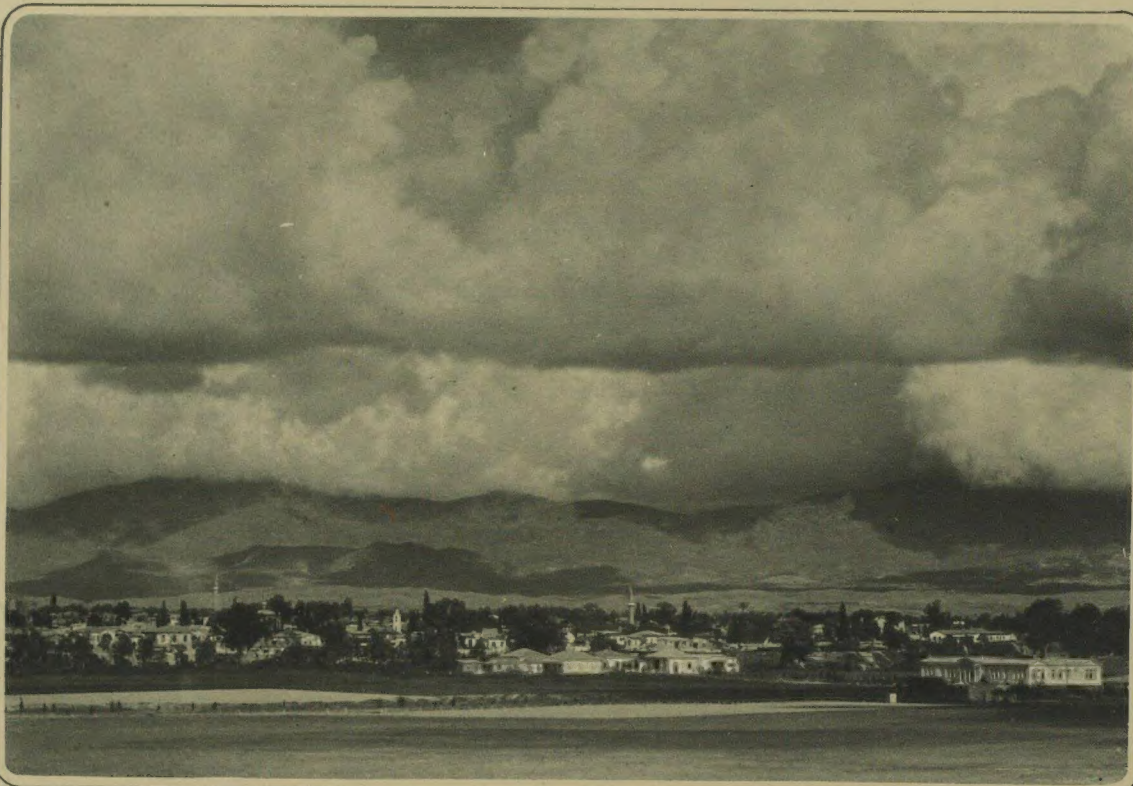
A TOWN WHERE A RIOTOUS CROWD STONED A BRITISH DETACHMENT, AND WAS DISPERSED BY A ROUND OF BALL CARTRIDGE: A DISTANT VIEW OF FAMAGUSTA, WITH ITS OLD GOTHIC CHURCHES.



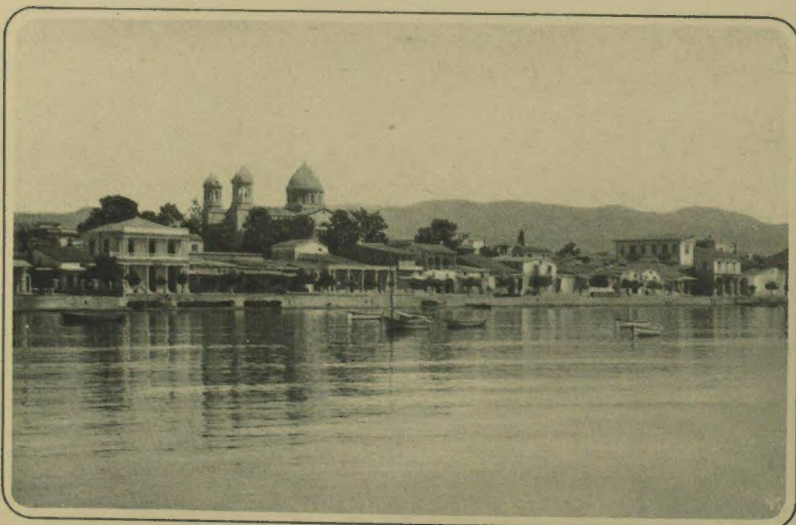
THE CYPRIAN PORT WHERE UNREST WAS CHECKED BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH CRUISER "COLOMBO": ANOTHER VIEW OF FAMAGUSTA AND ITS FLAT-ROOFED HOUSES, LOOKING TOWARDS THE SEA.



THE TOWN WHERE RENEWED RIOTING FOLLOWED THE ARREST OF THE BISHOP OF KITION: LIMASSOL—A TYPICAL STREET SCENE.



THE CAPITAL OF CYPRUS, WHERE THE INSURRECTION BEGAN WITH AN ATTACK BY A MOB OF SOME 5000 PEOPLE ON GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WHICH THEY BURNT TO THE GROUND WITH ITS CONTENTS: A GENERAL VIEW OF NICOSIA AND ITS MOUNTAINOUS BACKGROUND.



SCENE OF A RIOT IN WHICH THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE WAS BURNT BY CROWDS THAT LATER COLLECTED SALT, ILLEGALLY, FROM A SALT LAKE: THE PORT OF LIMASSOL, WHERE THE BRITISH CRUISER "SHROPSHIRE" ARRIVED.



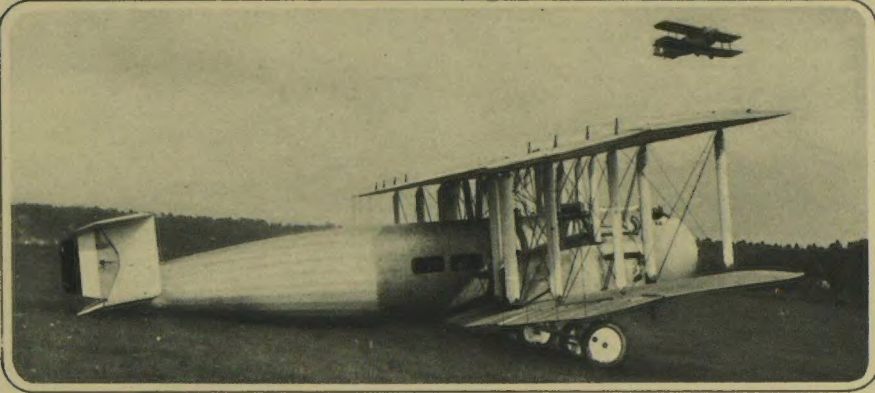
IN NICOSIA, WHERE FIVE RINGLEADERS OF THE REVOLT WERE ARRESTED, INCLUDING AN ORTHODOX PRIEST AND TWO MEMBERS OF THE CYPRUS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CAPITAL.

Serious rioting broke out in Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, on the night of October 21, when a crowd of about 5000 people suddenly surrounded Government House, clamouring for union with Greece. The leaders were three Members of the Cyprus Legislative Council, who came to resign owing to a recent Order-in-Council reorganising the Customs tariff, but they could not control their followers. The mob, armed with sticks and stones, smashed all the windows of Government House, battered in the front door, and set fire to the building in five places. It was soon completely gutted. The Governor, Sir Ronald Storrs, and his staff escaped with difficulty, but unhurt. Lady Storrs was fortunately in England.

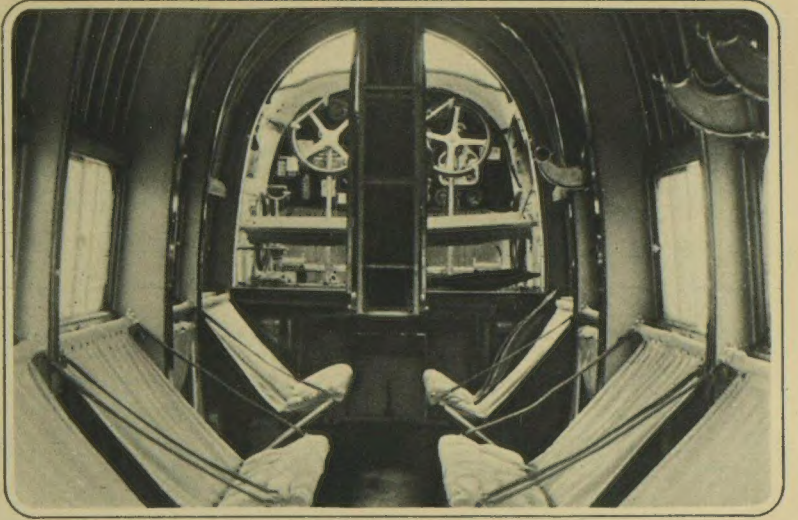
Sir Ronald himself was to have left next morning on short leave, and that was the reason, it was afterwards explained, why the attack had been planned for that night. His motor-car and three others were burnt by the crowd. The Cyprian police behaved splendidly in face of repeated attacks. An official Colonial Office statement said: "The crowd could be kept from its purpose neither by warnings nor eventually by baton charges. These having failed, after further warning the police opened fire and dispersed the crowd. A few civilians are reported to have been wounded, one seriously, and some police have also been injured." A wounded rioter died next day, and his funeral was attended by the

[Continued opposite.]

HOW HELP REACHED CYPRUS BY AIR: TYPICAL TROOP-CARRIERS; AND SOME PERSONALITIES.



A TROOP-CARRYING AEROPLANE SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH TOOK REINFORCEMENTS FROM EGYPT TO CYPRUS: A VICKERS "VICTORIA" TWENTY-FOUR-SEATER, WITH TWIN NAPIER "LION" ENGINES.



THE INTERIOR OF A TYPICAL VICKERS "VICTORIA" TROOP-CARRIER, OF THE KIND USED IN THE CYPRUS EMERGENCY: A VIEW SHOWING SEATS UNFOLDED AND THE PILOTS' POSITION BEYOND.



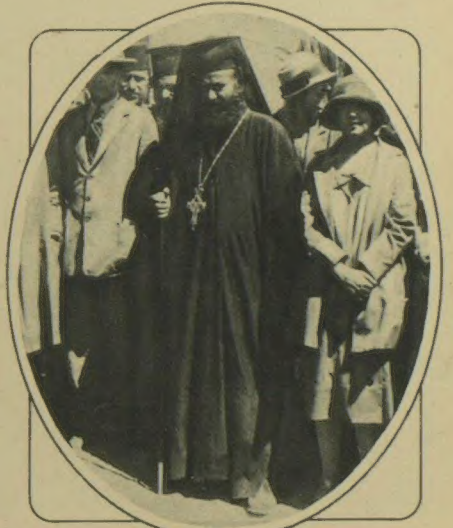
HOW SOLDIERS TRAVEL BY AIR TO A DISTURBED LOCALITY: A TYPICAL SCENE IN THE LARGE SALOON OF A VICKERS "VICTORIA" TROOP-CARRIER, SUCH AS THE SEVEN MACHINES WHICH CONVEYED 150 FULLY ARMED MEN FROM CAIRO TO AID THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN CYPRUS IN RESTORING ORDER.



THE GOVERNOR OF CYPRUS, WHO HAD A NARROW ESCAPE: SIR RONALD STORRS, WITH LADY STORRS (LUCKILY AWAY).



A MOUNTED DETACHMENT OF THE CYPRIAN MILITARY POLICE ON PARADE: MEMBERS OF A FORCE WHOSE "BEHAVIOUR WAS SPLENDID IN THE FACE OF REPEATED ATTACKS" BY THE RIOTERS AT NICOSIA.



A TYPICAL BISHOP OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH IN CYPRUS, MEMBERS OF WHICH ARE SAID TO HAVE INCITED RIOTERS.

Continued. Archbishop of Cyprus. The Admiralty announced on the 22nd that the cruisers "London" and "Shropshire" and the destroyers "Achates" and "Acasta" had been ordered to Cyprus from Crete. They landed 200 men at Limassol and 100 at Larnaca. At the same time seven Vickers "Victoria" troop-carrying aeroplanes, with 150 fully armed British troops, left Cairo for Cyprus. The trouble spread to other towns, and on the 23rd came news of serious riots at Limassol, where the District Commissioner's house was burnt, but the situation there calmed down on the arrival of H.M.S. "Shropshire." The seven aeroplanes

carrying a company of the King's Regiment arrived at Nicosia from Egypt on the 23rd. On the 24th five persons were arrested at Nicosia, including two members of the Council and an Orthodox priest; and Mgr. Nicodemus Mylonas, Bishop of Kiton, was arrested at Limassol. After the Bishop's arrest a riot occurred, involving several casualties. On the 25th, the Bishop of Kyrenia was arrested in that town, where a mob tore down the Union Jack on the District Commissioner's house and substituted a Greek flag. Troops sent to Kyrenia from Nicosia had to fire on the rioters, three of whom were wounded.

DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, BRYAN DE GRINEAU.

THE BRONZE AGE IN TURBULENT CYPRUS.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN A PREHISTORIC NECROPOLIS AT VOUNOUS, NEAR KYRENIA:
UNIQUE POTTERY DATING FROM 3000-2100 B.C.

By P. DIKAIOS, Assistant Curator of the Cyprus Museum at Nicosia, and Director of the Excavations. (See Illustrations opposite.)

The sudden outbreak of rebellion against British rule in the island of Cyprus lends a topical interest to the discoveries described by M. Dikaios in the following article. Cyprus, of course, has a romantic and adventurous history, extending from antiquity through mediæval and modern times. These discoveries, however, take us back to a period before history began—the Early Bronze Age, when the Cypriots, whether peaceful or turbulent, were at any rate adept in the art of pottery.

"VOUNOUS" is the name of the site where a prehistoric necropolis, dating from the Early Bronze Age, 3000-2100 B.C., has been discovered. It is on the gently-sloping side of a rocky hill, not

I noticed a great abundance of animal bones, probably of bulls, in all the tombs. Nearly all the large bowls were full of bones, evidently the remains of food offerings to the dead, who were considered to be superhuman. Among the twenty tombs, two contained a skeleton, each in a good state of preservation. These were in a lying position, and one of them held in the right hand a small hemispherical bowl of the red-polished ware. In the tomb in which this last skeleton was found were also other skeletons, probably three, scattered about. Evidently when the last funeral took place, the bones of the previous dead were removed from their place and thrown down in a heap. The chief interest arising from this excavation is in the pottery. As the necropolis belongs to the Early Bronze period (3000-2100 B.C.), the great bulk of the pottery is red-polished ware. Some white painted pottery, of which I will speak later, was also found.

I was able to reveal some of the most extraordinary pottery shapes ever found during excavations in Cyprus. The imagination of the potter is really very creative, and the realisations are most beautiful. Some composite vases (Fig. 4) imitating fruits are unique, and very beautiful in shape. The wedge-shaped handle (Fig. 6) is very frequent on the bowls found at Vounous. We also found some cult vases, unique in their shape and beauty (Figs. 6 and 9). Among these is a table-shaped vase (Fig. 9, right), with a stem. On the table are two cups, between which is a little jug for libations. This object, as far as I can see, is unique. A large milk bowl (Fig. 6), nearly conical in shape, and on the rim of which are four doves, two looking inside, and two outside the bowl, is of very austere beauty. It is evidently a cultic bowl used for libations or other religious rites. Another small hemispherical bowl (Fig. 9, left), with a narrow stem, two doves and two little bowls on the rim, reminds us of the *δέμας Νέστορος* (Cup of Nestor), but our bowl is, of course, much before the time of Homer. Another of similar shape (Fig. 3, centre), is undecorated. Composite vases for offerings (as in Fig. 4, right), are unique as regards shape.

A beautiful *pyxis*, or box for precious objects (Fig. 3, right), of elongated shape, is a charming find. By the rim, on either side, are

two plank-shaped idols, the one representing a female figure holding a child, probably the mother, and the other a male figure, evidently the father. This *pyxis* is decorated with incised ornament. Another point to be noticed in connection with this red-polished ware is the frequent use, for decoration purposes, of animals in relief. Usually these vases are decorated with stripes or snake ornament in relief, but among the big jugs found at Vounous we have a fairly good number decorated with stags in relief, or other horned animals. Characteristic of this naturalistic decoration is a jug (Fig. 5) which is of an exquisite beauty. The incised decoration, hitherto confined mostly to the smaller vases (bowls or jugs) is here found applied on larger jugs. Many big jugs are richly decorated with incised ornament of a highly developed artistic taste. What is of particular interest, however, is the use of incised naturalistic ornament. One large jug (Fig. 7) is decorated with incised stags in a primitive but interesting style.

Another most interesting feature of the pottery revealed by the excavation concerns the white painted ware. This ware chronologically succeeded the red-polished ware, and prevailed in Cyprus during the Middle Bronze period (2100-1600 B.C.). The white painted ware found in the tombs of Vounous is entirely different from that previously known. First of all, its clay is thick, as thick as the clay of some of the red-polished pots; and secondly, the surface is polished, imitating the polish of the red-polished vases. We may therefore call this ware white painted polished ware. The transition from the red-polished ware to the white painted type is chiefly illustrated by a spherical bowl with semi-circular spout and wedge-shaped handle (Fig. 3, left). The outside has painted ornaments on a white ground, and the inside is blackened, as in the red-polished bowls, which are black inside. This bowl is of great interest because it demonstrates clearly how the white painted pottery evolved from the red-polished style. Again, we found a white painted bowl with stag ornament, a feature hitherto unknown, as the painted decoration on the white painted vases, as a rule, is purely geometrical. This is another proof of the naturalistic tendencies of the potters of this locality during the Early Bronze Age.

Some of the most curious finds were two plank-shaped idols made of gypsum (Fig. 10). These idols are usually made of red-polished pottery incised with ornament. This is the first time that gypsum idols have been discovered. Beads of glass paste, of a beautiful green colour, and other objects of bronze, form the rest of the finds. Generally speaking, the Bronze Age necropolis discovered at Vounous has brought to light the remains of a most interesting



FIG. 1. REMAINS OF FOOD-OFFERINGS FOUND IN A CYPRIOT TOMB OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE: BOWLS CONTAINING ANIMAL BONES AND JARS THAT PROBABLY HELD WINE.

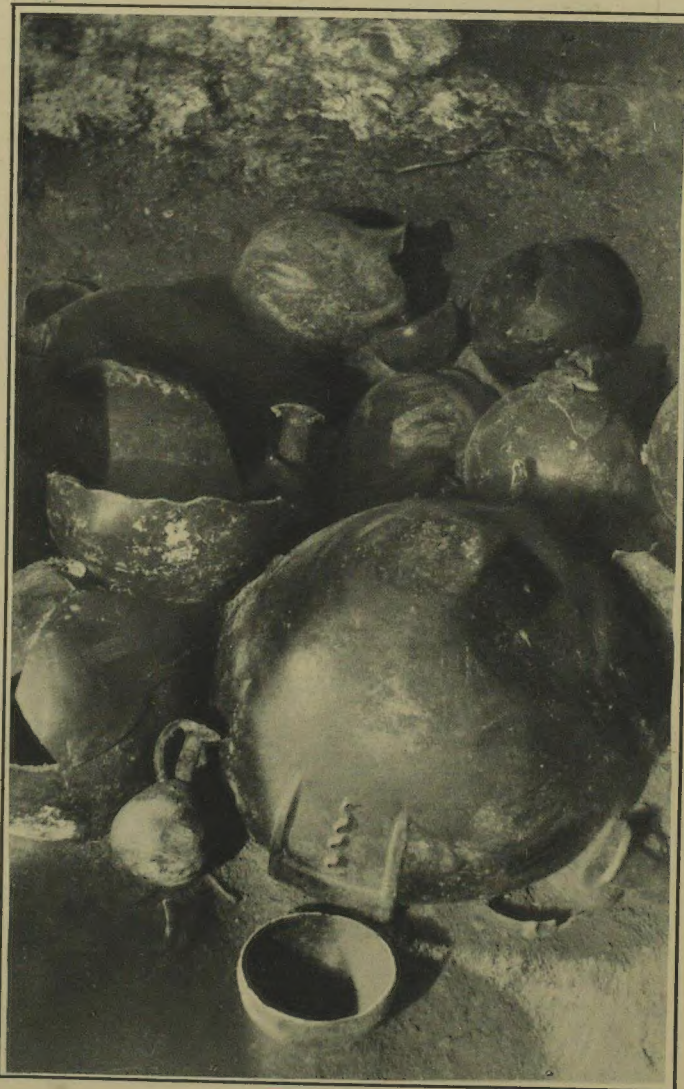


FIG. 2. A TYPICAL INTERIOR OF AN EARLY BRONZE AGE ROCK-CUT TOMB IN CYPRUS: THE CORNER RESERVED FOR OFFERINGS, INCLUDING BOWLS OF FOOD.

and highly developed civilisation in that locality. The necropolis may be looked upon as being one of the richest of this period so far found in Cyprus, in regard to the abundance of material, both archaeological and artistic, and to the light thrown on the customs, life, and development of the people of that remote era in Cyprus.

far from the villages of Pelapais and Kazaphani, east of Kyrenia, on the north coast of the island. Villagers noticed the existence of tombs there, and a good number of them were rifled some years ago. An accidental find, made recently by the police, evidently coming from a tomb opened furtively by villagers, and consisting of four large bowls of the red-polished ware, promised, by the peculiarity of the shape and the ornament, that the necropolis would prove of interest.

During March and April last, on behalf of the Cyprus Museum, I opened twenty tombs, which revealed some very interesting finds of great archaeological and artistic importance. The tombs are cave-shaped chambers cut in the rock, and are preceded by a shaft, or *dromos*, leading towards the entrance, which is blocked by a slab. In many cases several tombs open on to the same *dromos*, from which we may conclude that these were family tombs. During the Early Bronze Age, the predominant custom of burial was inhumation. The dead were buried in the right corner of the tomb, while the left corner was reserved for the offerings (Figs. 1 and 2), consisting of large bowls full of food, jars filled probably with wine, *amphoræ* and small bowls, bronze objects such as daggers, axes, scrapers, and pins; terra-cotta spindle whorls, beads of glass paste, and so on.

PREHISTORIC ART IN A REBEL ISLAND: CYPRUS POTTERY OVER 4000 YEARS OLD.



FIG. 3. DISTINCT TYPES OF BRONZE AGE POTTERY FROM CYPRUS: (LEFT) A WHITE PAINTED BOWL—DIAMETER, 7 IN.; (CENTRE) A CULT BOWL OF EARLIER RED-POLISHED WARE—9 IN. HIGH; (RIGHT) AN INCISED PYXIS OF RED-POLISHED WARE, WITH CONVENTIONAL HUMAN FIGURES—9 IN. LONG.



FIG. 4. THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY POTTERY SHAPES EVER FOUND IN CYPRUS: COMPOSITE VASES OF UNIQUE FORM, REPRESENTING FRUITS. (HEIGHT, 18 IN. AND 17 IN. RESPECTIVELY.)

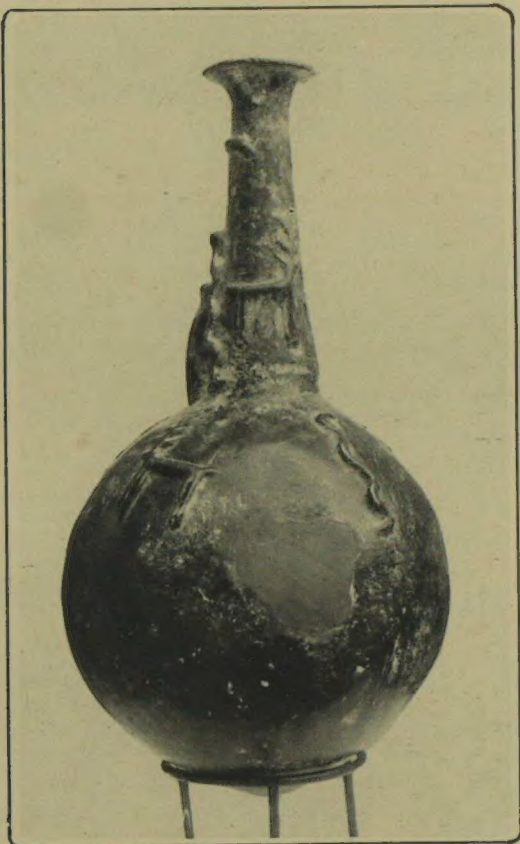


FIG. 5. ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF NATURALISTIC ORNAMENT IN THE EARLY BRONZE AGE POTTERY OF CYPRUS: A LARGE AND GRACEFUL JUG (24 IN. HIGH), DECORATED IN RELIEF WITH SEVERAL FIGURES OF STAGS AND A SNAKE.



FIG. 6. A CULT VASE OF UNIQUE FORM: A LARGE MILK BOWL (18 1/2 IN. IN DIAMETER), ALMOST LIKE AN INVERTED CONE, WITH WEDGE-SHAPED HANDLE AND FOUR FIGURES OF DOVES ON THE RIM.



FIG. 8. A BOWL WITH INTERESTING DECORATION IN RELIEF: A LARGE EXAMPLE OF THE RED-POLISHED WARE OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE IN CYPRUS (DIAMETER, 19 1/2 IN.).

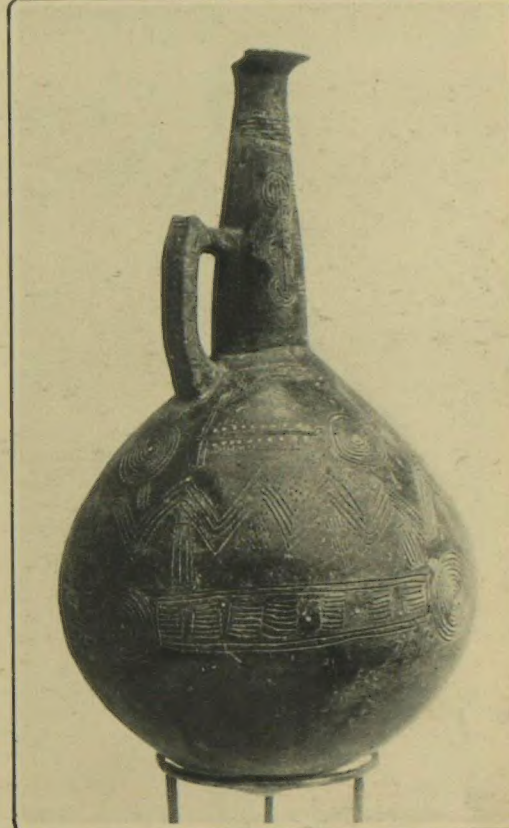


FIG. 7. A FINE EXAMPLE OF INCISED DECORATION INCLUDING NATURALISTIC DESIGNS: A LARGE JUG (22 IN. HIGH), WITH PATTERNS ON THE BODY AND NECK AND FOUR FIGURES OF STAGS (NOT HERE VISIBLE) ON THE SHOULDER.



FIG. 9. CURIOUS CULT VASES IN RED-POLISHED WARE: (LEFT) A BOWL WITH DOVES, LIKE THE CUP OF NESTOR (10 IN. HIGH); (CENTRE) AN UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (16 1/2 IN. HIGH); AND (RIGHT) A MODEL TABLE WITH JUG AND CUPS FOR LIBATIONS (13 IN. LONG, AND 10 IN. HIGH).

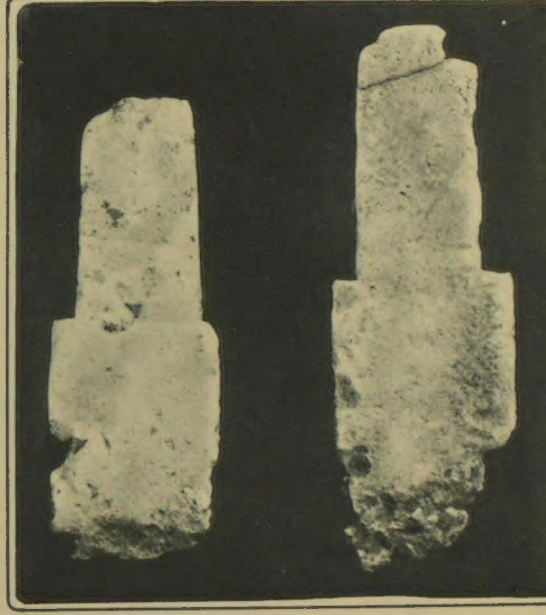


FIG. 10. TWO OF THE STRANGEST OBJECTS FOUND: PLANK-SHAPED IMAGES MADE OF GYPSUM, INSTEAD OF THE USUAL RED-POLISHED WARE (HEIGHT, 9 IN.).

The island of Cyprus, which sprang into prominence the other day through riots, offers a rich field for archaeological research. In the article given on the opposite page, the Assistant Curator of the Museum at Nicosia, M. Dikaos, describes the results of important excavations which he recently conducted at Vounous, near Kyrenia, on the northern coast of Cyprus, on the site of a prehistoric necropolis, or cemetery, dating from the Early Bronze Age, from 3000 to 2100 B.C. The objects found in the rock-cut tombs included, besides some bronze weapons and implements, a large quantity of bowls, vases, and other vessels, many of them of unique and extraordinary shapes hitherto unknown, which had contained

offerings of food and wine deposited with the dead. The above photographs, which are numbered to correspond with the author's references in his article, illustrate the most interesting examples of this remarkable pottery, which throws new light on the art and religious cults of the ancient Cypriots more than 4000 years ago. It will be noted that M. Dikaos distinguishes between two successive periods in ceramic methods and material—the early red-polished ware (represented in most of the specimens here shown), and the later white painted ware (here exemplified by the bowl on the left in Fig. 3), which prevailed in Cyprus during the Middle Bronze Age, from about 2100 to 1600 B.C.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY COURTESY OF M. DIKAOS, OF THE CYPRUS MUSEUM, NICOSIA. (SEE HIS ARTICLE OPPOSITE.)

THE PINNACLE OF THE WORLD.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"THE STORM-SWEPT ROOF OF ASIA": By EMIL TRINKLER.*

(PUBLISHED BY SEELEY, SERVICE AND CO., LTD.)

THE "Roof of Asia" is a place not very easily pictured by ordinary geographical knowledge, nor does the usual type of atlas greatly assist the average reader to follow Dr. Trinkler's adventurous journeyings in the wild, high country north of Kashmir and in the north-west corner of Chinese Turkistan. It surely remained, then, for Dr. Trinkler himself to illustrate his itinerary clearly, and the inadequacy of his sketch-map to supply this indispensable accompaniment gravely detracts from the value of his

huddled in the minimum of space. Though there were frequent ailments and several minor accidents, there were no lives lost, and Dr. Trinkler himself seems to have come through quite unscathed. In point of toughness, the human members of the party seem to have excelled the otherwise hardy and gallant yaks, a number of which succumbed to the strain which was put upon them. In respect of temperature, one thinks of a desert as a contrast to the world's loftiest mountains, but the desert of Chinese Turkistan is also a place of extreme cold, and when it is not frost- or snow-bound, it is lashed by gales into merciless sand-storms, the miseries of which Dr. Trinkler feelingly describes.

But the most forbidding "Hill Difficulty" in this Pilgrim's Progress was reserved, appropriately, as a climax for the return journey to Srinagar. Of the Kilian Pass, and the Kara-Koram Pass, Dr. Trinkler writes, in the intensity of recollection, with more vivacity than characterises most of his narrative. "The Kara-Koram road, the *via dolorosa* of Asia, along which so many men and animals have travelled, for how many skeletons is it responsible? For ten long days one meets nothing but boulders and bare rocks, roaring mountain streams and blue glaciers. The caravan animals, after crossing this

desolate region, reach Ladakh or Chinese Turkistan in a dreadfully thin and emaciated condition. There are five passes of more than 17,380 feet to cross, of which the famous Kara-Koram Pass is about 18,270 feet. It is a cruel land, and many travellers have cursed and groaned over it. All the same, there are wonderful and magnificent scenes to be found there. Where do we find another part of the world which can show us such pictures as the Dapsang plain, 17,060 feet high, and overlooked by a circle of ice-bound peaks from 23,000 to 26,000 feet high, and whose crystal pinnacles seem to push the clouds? What charm lies in the yawning ravines, in the black chasms, in which the icy, blue-green snow-water hurls itself over gigantic rocks, defeating the traveller, forcing him to search for a narrow path up the steep side of the mountain! *Via dolorosa* of Asia indeed; what troubles and anxieties does it cost us to pass along your way; but yet our thoughts turn back to your majestic world, and in the rush of modern life and European civilisation the mind wanders back to the solitude and peace of your kingdom." But the peace of this kingdom is somewhat gruesome in its completeness. "Our path lay past numbers of

skeletons. It would be quite possible to guide oneself by the bones lying about, even though there were no path marked."

All, however, was not hardship and privation—indeed, in some of these outposts of the world there are more elements of civilisation than might have been expected. It sounds somewhat incongruous that one may draw cheques on Indian banks in Chinese Turkistan, and that in "towns" which seem to consist of little more than a few mud hovels a Chinese official will be found at receipt of customs. Kashgar is evidently a place of sophistication; there the travellers witnessed a Chinese drama in which "the actors hailed from Peking and Kansu, and all wore the most wonderful old costumes, and fine masks. Ear-splitting music accompanied the play, so that at times we were unable to hear ourselves speak." The pleasures of the table also appear to be cultivated in Kashgar, where guests, it seems, are regaled with the following ample menu: oyster soup, roast duck, hard-boiled pigeon's eggs in soup, crayfish stew, semolina dumplings in milk, smoked fish, mutton, roast chicken, white beans in sugar water, stewed pears with rice, fruit and sweet fried rice.



A DEAD POPLAR WOOD OF THE DESERT: "IT SEEMS AS THOUGH ONE IS PASSING THROUGH A GIGANTIC CEMETERY."

"We came to a dead poplar wood. The *otunchis*, or woodcutters, appear to make fires in the trunks of trees, as several were completely burnt out inside, and the trunks protruded from the greyish sand like black posts. Absolute silence reigns in these dead forests, and it seems as though one is passing through a gigantic cemetery." To which it should be added that the dead poplar-trees are often partially buried beneath the sand and seem to have been twisted about.

book. At least one reader confesses that owing to this omission, which is not easy to understand or to excuse in a volume of this kind, he has found it exceedingly difficult to follow the course of Dr. Trinkler's explorations; and a mere description of country is starved of interest unless one can see it in proper geographical or physiographical perspective. This disadvantage is not diminished by the fact that Dr. Trinkler is concerned principally—and no doubt quite properly, since his preoccupations are primarily geological—with objective things, and tells us less than we should desire of the life and customs of the scanty inhabitants of these bleak regions.

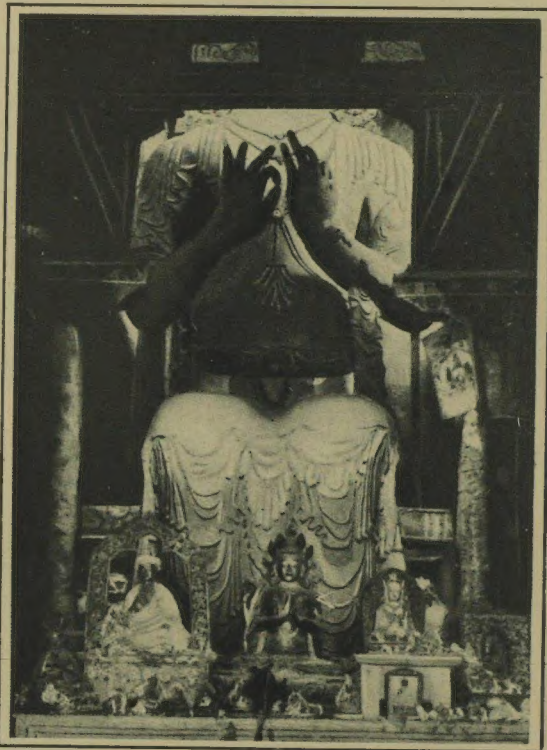
However, if you will take your map of Asia and go to the northern apex of India: then draw a line from Srinagar north-easterly to Kashgar: then south-easterly to Khotan: and again south-westerly from Khotan back to Srinagar: you will have, very roughly, the triangle of country where Dr. Trinkler's caravan has rested—and laboured. North of Khotan you will see the great Takla Makan Desert of Chinese Turkistan, and some part of this, lying a little outside our "triangle," was also braved and explored. You will observe at once that the "triangle" is a kind of focal point of Asia, whereon India, Tibet, and China all converge; and that it comprises (by way of contrast) utterly barren desert side-by-side with the north-westerly continuation of the Himalayas—the three great spurs of the Kara-Korams (the highest mountain-range in the world), the Kunluns, and the Pamirs, or at least a part of them. There could hardly be, therefore, a more magnetic point for the Asiatic explorer; it has lured many intrepid scientists and explorers, most notable among them, perhaps, being Sven Hedin and Sir Aurel Stein.

Dr. Trinkler's expedition, in which he was accompanied by two Europeans, set out from Srinagar on May, 22, 1927, and found its way back deviously to the same point by Sept. 18, 1928. It is needless to say that in such country the travellers constantly had to contend against the most formidable difficulties and to endure the most severe hardships. The caravan was frequently at altitudes ranging from 12,000 to 18,000 feet, and had no shelter against Arctic temperatures except the thin protection of a tent, in which the maximum of human bodies



A STATUE OF COLOSSAL SIZE: A HEAD OF THE BUDDHA MAITREYA IN A MONASTERY NEAR LEH; WITH SMALL IDOLS, BUTTER LAMPS, AND HOLY VASES IN FRONT OF IT.

Reproductions from Dr. Emil Trinkler's "The Storm-Swept Roof of Asia"; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service and Co., Ltd.



THE ONLY FIGURE OF BUDDHA WHICH IS REPRESENTED SITTING IN EUROPEAN FASHION: THE LOWER PART OF A STATUE OF THE BUDDHA MAITREYA IN BASGO MONASTERY.

In the picturesque Basgo monastery, "there are two praying-halls which are worthy of attention; in both the big gilded statues of the Chamba, or the Buddha Maitreya, which are both nearly one hundred feet high, are a sight not to be missed."

At Guma, the entertainment offered by the Amban was less miscellaneous, but had a certain princely lavishness. "We soon noticed that our host had a wonderful capacity for consuming drink, and, unless we broke the Chinese custom, we were compelled to keep pace with him. Scarcely had we finished a large glass of Cognac than a waiter rushed up and filled it again. Our Chinese host put his away in one gulp and then, with a most persuasive smile, urged us to do the same. He, in all probability, thought that we should not be able to stand much alcohol, and was certainly looking forward to seeing us drunk. Each of us in the course of that meal had to empty fifteen large Cognac glasses of neat brandy, to say nothing of Chinese drinks which were handed round in little silver cups." We wonder whether Transatlantic tourists have realised all the possibilities of the Far East.

For some unexplained reason, a good many of the native population seem to have regarded the travellers as magic healers with infallible therapeutic methods. The number of their patients was large and embarrassing, and many remarkable cures were

[Continued on Page 712.]

*"The Storm-Swept Roof of Asia." By Emil Trinkler, Dr. Phil., F.R.G.S. (Seeley, Service and Co., Ltd.; 21s. net.)

AMAZONS OF NORTHERN EUROPE: THE FINNISH "LOTTA-SVARD."



MEMBERS OF THE "LOTTA-SVARD," OR WOMEN'S ARMY, OF FINLAND IN THEIR LESS MILITARY CAPACITY: PREPARING AN OUT-OF-DOOR MEAL.



THE SERRIED RANKS OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY: UNIFORMED "LOTTAS" ORGANISED IN THE DEFENCE OF THEIR COUNTRY.



THE PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE HELSINGFORS DETACHMENT: THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF VOLUNTARILY ENROLLED CITIZENS PERFORMING THE CEREMONY.



"LOTTAS" MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF HELSINGFORS: A DETACHMENT BEARING THE FLAGS OF THEIR VARIOUS DISTRICTS.



THE BLESSING OF THE CHURCH ON THE "LOTTA-SVARD": A GROUP ASSEMBLED FOR THE CEREMONY OF FLAG-PRESENTATION.

Finnish women took an active part in the national fight for freedom against Russia, in 1918, and actually bore arms on the battle-field. In this they followed the lead of the Russians themselves, who also organised a force of female warriors after the Revolution. Now, in emulation of their elders, the younger Finnish women of to-day have obeyed literally those instructions of their Constitution which lay it down as the duty of every citizen to be prepared for the defence of the country, and have formed the "Lotta-Svard," or Women's Army, a

military body which is attached to that part of the Army which is voluntarily enrolled. Its uniform brings to a common level peasant women and women of the highest social class, who work together in hospital or kitchen, on the road or in the field, in offices or depôts. It is an organisation which argues a people of the most thoroughgoing democratic spirit. These photographs were taken recently in Helsingfors, where two thousand "Lottas" gave demonstrations of their various activities when a flag was presented to the Helsingfors detachment.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL Elections are rather useful as reminders of something we are apt to overlook amid the urgencies of work and play—that is, the basic structure of society. We in this country are accustomed to take so much for granted—the law, the police, the ordered security in which we go about our business and our pleasure. We forget that it all rests ultimately on force. Supposing this force fell into the hands of people with other ideas—Russianised Communists, for example—what then? There would be an end to our social order, and probably also to our security. To understand the possible consequences, householders, whether *bourgeois* or artisan, should study the results of Russian Communism, which its exponents are so anxious for us to adopt. Book after book of personal experiences under the Soviet has told a tale of horror, confusion, and tyranny. Two questions occur to me in this connection—do these books, or the gist of them, ever reach the British workman (and his wife and family)? Secondly, how do idealists like Mr. Bernard Shaw explain them away? Does Mr. Shaw contemplate with approval such a state of affairs in England, or is it that he disbelieves these records?

Sinister light is cast on Russia, and other countries where the War has produced social and political upheavals, in "THE TERROR IN EUROPE." By H. Hessel Tiltman, author of "James Ramsay MacDonald" (an authentic biography). Illustrated (Jarrolds; 21s.). This work is divided into five sections, devoted, among them, to Soviet Russia and various other European countries, including Poland, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, and Lithuania. "Much of the evidence," writes the author, "is of so terrible a nature that it is necessary to add that nothing has been included which cannot be substantiated. The indictment is largely based upon official communiqués or decrees, and upon books and newspapers published with the approval of the Governments concerned." Herr Hitler, leader of the Nazis, declared recently that in Germany either fascism or communism must prevail. Mr. Tiltman's book will enable British readers to decide which of these forms of government they would prefer. Possibly they may think there is still something to be said for the creaky old democratic machine preserved by the Mother of Parliaments.

In Russia, it appears, a general election (if such a thing can be conceived there) would be run on lines somewhat different from our own. "The degree of freedom—" writes Mr. Tiltman, "freedom of conscience, political belief, platform and press—existing in Russia to-day is aptly summarised by the familiar Moscow joke that any number of political parties may exist in the Soviet Union, subject to one condition—that one party is in power and the rest are in gaol." Mr. Tiltman's book strikes me as an honest attempt to warn the electors of democratic countries against specious appeals for revolutionary change. It contains many harrowing details of cruelty and oppression, and, with its 400-odd pages, it does not make light reading, but it ought not to be neglected on that account. It is better to be a little bored, and occasionally appalled, by the study of unpleasant things that have happened to other people, than to wake up one morning and find that, owing to our apathy and negligence, these things are about to happen to ourselves.

It is like going out into the fresh air from a stuffy room to turn from these tales of woe, in less fortunate lands, to a book which is redolent of English liberty and sturdy independence. It is the work of an English-born Canadian, revisiting the Old Country after an absence of twenty years, and it is called, "IN ENGLAND TO-DAY." By Lukin Johnston. Illustrated from many photographs (Dent; 8s. 6d.). The author at first found his compatriots a little aloof, a little "stand-off-ish," in short, a little too fond of privacy. He soon realised, however, that the expansive manners of spacious Canada are unsuited to this tightly-packed little island, and that there is wisdom in the old saying—"an Englishman's home is his castle." Wandering hither and thither about the country, seeing many sides of English life, in politics, industry, and sport, listening to speeches in the House, and paying sundry visits, Mr. Johnston made friends in various ranks of society (including the Prime Minister, who made him feel at home in the family circle at Chequers), and he came in the end to feel a deep renewal of affection for his native land.

Even amid the old-world associations of the countryside, Mr. Johnston does not forget his interest in politics. "It was at the White Hart at Lewes," he recalls (when

visiting "that comfortable old hostelry") "that Mr. Arthur Henderson, (then) Foreign Secretary, more or less secretly met M. Dovgalevsky, the Soviet emissary, to negotiate the resumption of relations between Britain and Russia." But perhaps the author's happiest political snapshot is of a "tub-thumper" at the Marble Arch, where informal popular assemblies present so striking a contrast to Red Square, Moscow, in the matter of freedom of speech. "There are strident-voiced Socialist orators (the author notes) who give vent to condemnatory speeches . . . which in any other country would surely land them in jail. But here in London the police look on quietly. They can say pretty much what they like about anyone and everything, for this is the great safety-valve of London. Here the crank and the evangelist, the philosopher and the Communist can come every night if they like, and 'get it off their chests.'" Here, in fact, is the essence of our tolerant land—

The land where, girt with friends or foes,
A man may speak the thing he will.

Utilitarians have asked, I believe, what is the use of the Marble Arch, and have sought to remove it to some less conspicuous spot. But may we not regard it as the great

Photographs and a Map (Witherby; 10s. 6d.). This visitor to the Soviet dominions is peculiar in having no horrors to relate; he does not seem to have had any narrow escapes from execution, or even to have languished in a Bolshevik dungeon. He found Communist officials civil. Mr. Burr is a keen naturalist. He notes all manner of interesting things about animals and birds, plant life, and geological phenomena, including the oldest piece of the earth's surface, and a mysterious invisible boundary of Nature between East and West, marking a distinct change in fauna and flora. In these matters his book has an adhesive effect on the reader's attention. Like Lucio, he is "a kind of burr." He sticks. Incidentally, he gives a picture of labour in Siberian mines which British miners should take to heart. "The conditions under which they lived," he says, "would shock a miner from the poorest and most antiquated districts in Britain. . . . The housing question was acute. . . . They teemed with vermin. . . . Outdoor recreation there was none. . . . Our miners at home . . . earn three or four times as much as the Russians. They live, in fact, on a different plane of civilisation."

We are carried back to the first throes of the Russian Revolution, amid a welter of underground intrigue and desperate doings, in "THE ADVENTURES OF SIDNEY REILLY." Britain's Master Spy. A Narrative Written by Himself. Edited and completed by his wife. With Illustrations and Facsimile Documents (Elkin Mathews and Marrot; 10s. 6d.). Here we have, in full measure, the romance and tragedy of secret service, shown in the adventurous career of one who, it seems, nearly nipped the schemes of Lenin and Trotsky in the bud. The main point of interest is the doubt as to Captain Reilly's fate. The general belief is that he was put to death after capture by the Bolsheviks. Mrs. Reilly, who "stepped into her husband's place in the ranks of anti-Bolshevism" after his disappearance, is convinced that he is still alive. Before her marriage to him, she was well-known as an actress, Pepita Bobadilla, and was the widow of Haddon Chambers, the dramatist.

Secret service of another type, which is said to enable Governments to keep an eye on each other's private correspondence, whether in war or peace, is disclosed with abundant detail in "THE AMERICAN BLACK CHAMBER." By Herbert O. Yardley. With twenty-three Illustrations (Faber and Faber; 15s.). "It is common knowledge" (says the publisher's note) "that the great powers maintain cryptographic bureaus, or 'black chambers,' where specialists are engaged in 'breaking' the cipher telegrams of foreign Governments. . . . Major Yardley created his black chamber when America entered the War, and directed it for twelve years . . . but in 1929 a new Secretary of State ordered the bureau to be disbanded. Now that it has been destroyed, Major Yardley sees no valid reason for withholding its secrets." I should imagine that his revelations will flutter a good many official dovescotes. International politics apart, however, the book should appeal strongly to the detective mind, and all such as delight in cracking their brains over puzzles. It describes all the paraphernalia of secret missives—codes, ciphers, symbols, invisible ink, chemical tests, and so on—with examples of elucidation. Literary interest belongs to one unsolved problem, in a letter (illustrated in facsimile) from a German war-time spy, where hidden meanings are conveyed by scansion signs attached to two famous verses—the first lines of "Endymion" and "Paradise Lost."

International questions are discussed on fresh and stimulating lines in a little book called "WORLD PEACE AND ARMAMENTS." The Problem Re-examined. By A. J. Jacobs (Hutchinson; 5s.). The author suggests that the root cause of war is blind devotion to the fetish of neutrality. He considers it a fallacy that armaments must produce war, and points out that universal disarmament would "enormously increase the relative power of great populations like the Russians and Chinese." Again, "armaments and war are both the result of fear, and both will disappear only if and when that fear can be removed." His main proposal is that nations should co-operate for mutual protection. Regarding the League of Nations, he is almost prophetic of one result of the Chino-Japanese affair. "It is vitally important," he writes, "that the United States should always be encouraged to maintain the closest possible contact with the League through an accredited observer or otherwise, and should be freely admitted to its innermost counsels."—C. E. B.



THE THIRTY-FIFTH TREASURE ISOLATED AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: A PERSIAN TWILLED SILK TISSUE—PROBABLY WOVEN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE REIGN OF SHAH ABBAS THE GREAT (1585-1628).

A renaissance of Persian culture was caused by the recovery of strength and unity with the rise of the native Safavid dynasty in 1501. The Safavid princes were patrons of literature and of the arts, and particularly encouraged the weaving not only of fine carpets but of rich silks and velvets, which were often used for robes of honour. The Persians did not obey the more orthodox Mahomedan restriction, which confines designs to floral or geometrical motives, but freely employed compositions with men and animals, among which subjects from Persian legend and history were especially popular, the silk weavers being inspired, as in the case of this twilled silk tissue, by the Persian classical writers. There are four separate scenes, each set within a niche; and below each is a panel showing wild animals amid flowery foliage. The small scale of the romantic landscapes, with the delicate rendering of forest life and the harmonious colouring, make this silk one of the best examples of the Safavid renaissance. It was probably woven about the beginning of the reign of Shah Abbas the Great (1585-1628).

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum. (Crown Copyright Reserved.)

symbol of British liberty—greater in that respect than any "pillar'd Parthenon" or "glittering Capitol"?

Social and industrial conditions of a former time are ably described in "ENGLAND IN TRANSITION." Life and Work in the Eighteenth Century. By M. Dorothy George, Litt.D., author of "London Life in the Eighteenth Century," and "England in Johnson's Day." Illustrated (Routledge; 7s. 6d.). Here are shown the good and bad results of the Industrial Revolution. It is made perfectly clear that mass production in the days of handicraft was just as soul-killing and monotonous as now in the days of machinery, if not more so. The author's treatment of these questions bears on recent discussions as to the number of looms to a weaver. Modern unrest, she points out, may be due, not to grievances, but to improved conditions of labour and better education that widens the worker's outlook.

Two revealing books illuminate the Russian scene from different angles. One is a non-political account of travel adventures by a business man connected with mining, namely, "IN BOLSHIEVSK SIBERIA." The Land of Ice and Exile. By Malcolm Burr, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.E.S. With

THE COLUMBUS LIGHTHOUSE SCHEME: A BRITISH ARCHITECT'S TRIUMPH.



THE WINNING DESIGN, CHOSEN FOR ITS SIMPLE LINES AND THE PROVISION MADE FOR STABILITY AGAINST EARTHQUAKES: A GENERAL VIEW OF MR. J. L. GLEAVE'S SCHEME FOR A LIGHTHOUSE FOR AIRMEN AND MARINERS, TO COMMEMORATE COLUMBUS AT SANTO DOMINGO, THE FIRST PLACE IN THE NEW WORLD OFFICIALLY OCCUPIED BY HIM IN 1492.

AS noted under our illustrations (on page 684) showing a replica of the ship in which Columbus discovered the New World in 1492, he is to be commemorated by a great lighthouse to be built on the island of Santo Domingo, in the Caribbean Sea, the first land which he officially occupied during that historic voyage, and the international competition for the designing of the monument resulted in a triumph for a British architect. Out of more than 450 designs submitted by architects from over forty countries, the selection committee chose that of Mr. J. L. Gleave, of Manchester, who has been

[Continued opposite.



THE CRUCIFORM SHAPE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE, EMBODYING THE BEHEST OF COLUMBUS TO HIS CREWS GOING ASHORE—"YOU SHALL SET UP CROSSES ON ALL ROADS AND PATHWAYS": MR. GLEAVE'S MODEL FOR THE LIGHTHOUSE.

Continued.] awarded the prize of 40,000 dollars (£2000 at par) offered by the Pan-American Union. His scheme found favour because of its clean and simple lines and the provision made for stability against earthquakes. The design, as shown in the above drawings, takes the form of an immense Cross, following the command of Columbus himself to his men when they went ashore: "You shall set up Crosses on all roads and pathways, for, as—God be praised—this land belongs to Christians, the remembrance of it must be preserved to all time." The lighthouse is intended to guide airmen as well as

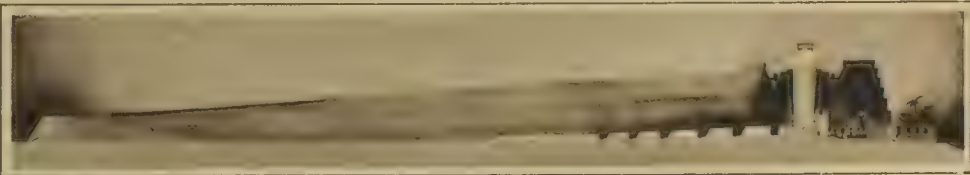
[Continued below.



A REMINDER THAT THE SAILORS OF COLUMBUS "MADE IT A PRACTICE WHEN THEY WENT ON SHORE, TO SET UP A CROSS": PART OF MR. GLEAVE'S CRUCIFORM DESIGN FOR THE LIGHTHOUSE SHOWN IN PLAN.

Continued.]

mariners, and is to stand in a Pan-American park opposite the old city across the harbour. Mr. J. L. Gleave, who is only twenty-four years old, is a native of Manchester, and studied architecture at the University there. He afterwards



DETAIL OF MR. J. L. GLEAVE'S ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE: A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE DEEP CANYON ALONG THE SHAFT OF THE CROSS, INDICATING (RIGHT) THE CHAPEL BENEATH THE LIGHT.



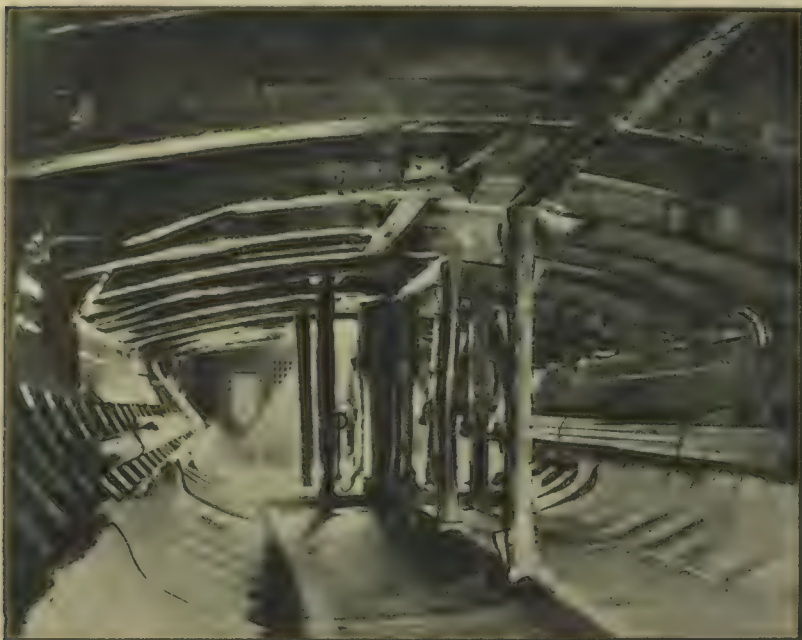
A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF SCULPTURAL DECORATION, TO REPRESENT INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF COLUMBUS, FOR A PROJECTED MEMORIAL HALL INSIDE THE LIGHTHOUSE STRUCTURE: A MODEL, BY ERIC KENNINGTON, FOR ONE OF THE BAS-RELIEF PANELS.

served for two years in the office of the Nottingham Corporation architect, Mr. T. C. Howitt. In the lighthouse competition he was the only Englishman who passed the qualifying stage, receiving a premium of £400. The ten finalists, it may be mentioned, included also architects of the United States, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. The lighthouse is expected to cost something over £1,000,000, and near it is to be laid-out a new air-port.

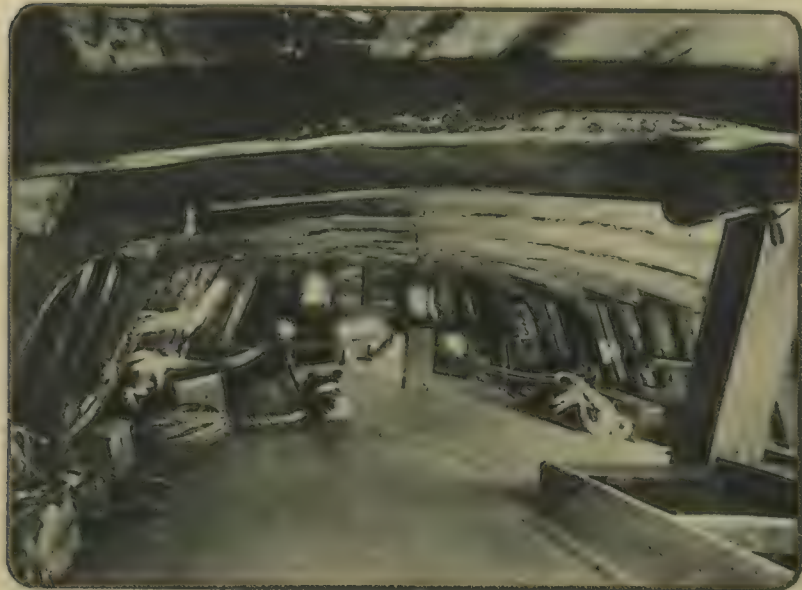
SEA TRAVEL AS KNOWN TO COLUMBUS TO BE REVIVED! A NEW "SANTA MARIA."



ABOARD A REPLICA OF THE HISTORIC 100-TON CARAVEL OF COLUMBUS, WHICH IS TO FOLLOW IN HIS WAKE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC: A RECONSTRUCTION OF HIS SLEEPING-BERTH IN THE NEW "SANTA MARIA."



THE HOLD OF THE NEW "SANTA MARIA": A MODERN RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LITTLE SHIP IN WHICH COLUMBUS DISCOVERED CUBA AND HAITI, WHERE SHE WENT AGROUND AND HAD TO BE ABANDONED.



HOW THE 52 MEN WHO SAILED WITH COLUMBUS FARED IN THE MATTER OF ACCOMMODATION: THE CREW'S SLEEPING QUARTERS IN THE REPLICA OF THE "SANTA MARIA."

These illustrations, showing conditions of sea travel as known to Columbus, contrast strongly with the photograph opposite, taken in a modern liner. As noted in our issue of October 10, where we illustrated its exterior, an exact replica of the "Santa Maria," in which Columbus discovered the New World in 1492, was built for the Seville Exhibition of 1929, under the direction of Captain Don Julio Guillen, a Spanish naval officer, and he is now preparing to repeat the historic voyage in this replica, as far as possible under the original conditions. The chief difference will be that the crew will number only 25, as against the 52 who sailed with Columbus. The ship will be handled by the old methods of navigation, and no instrument or equipment invented since 1492 will be used. Captain Guillen hopes to sail in December from Palos, where Columbus started, and, after crossing the Atlantic "in his wake," to cruise for three years



"LUXURY" FOR THE COMMANDER IN THE FIRST VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC: THE PRIVATE CABIN AND DINING-SALOON OF COLUMBUS AS RECONSTRUCTED IN THE NEW "SANTA MARIA."



A MINIATURE OF THE LITTLE 100-TON CARAVEL IN WHICH CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS DISCOVERED THE NEW WORLD IN 1492: THE MODEL OF THE "SANTA MARIA" AT THE SPANISH MINISTRY OF MARINE IN MADRID.

in American waters, both in the Atlantic and Pacific. The new "Santa Maria" will carry a large stone from Palos to form part of the monumental lighthouse to be built at Santo Domingo, in honour of Columbus, to commemorate his discovery of America. A British architect, Mr. J. L. Gleave, of Manchester, has been awarded the prize (10,000 dol.) offered by the Pan-American Union for the best design for this memorial, because of its simple lines and the provision made for stability in earthquakes. The competition, it may be mentioned, was open to architects of all nations.

SEA TRAVEL AS KNOWN TO-DAY: A LINER DRIVEN BY ELECTRICITY.



A CONTRAST TO THE 100-TON CARAVEL OF COLUMBUS ILLUSTRATED OPPOSITE: WONDERS OF INTRICATE MECHANISM IN THE NEW 22,500-TON P. AND O. TURBO-ELECTRIC SHIP, "STRATHNAVER"—THE STARTING PLATFORM.

The new liner, "Strathnaver" (22,547 tons gross), the latest addition to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's fleet, left Tilbury on October 2 for her maiden voyage to India and Australia. She is to be followed by a sister ship, the "Strathaird," likewise built at the Naval Construction Works of Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., at Barrow-in-Furness. Meanwhile the "Strathnaver" is the largest steamer in the Australian trade. She is turbo-electrically propelled, with a shaft horse-power of 28,000, giving a speed of 22 knots. Steam is generated by four Yarrow water-tube boilers, burning oil fuel—the largest of their kind installed in any ship of the British merchant service. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of turbo-alternators, which supply current to two

propulsion motors. There is accommodation for 498 first-class and 668 tourist-class passengers, and the public rooms are furnished and decorated in the best style, with special arrangements for variations of climate. Six of the nine decks have open-air promenades, and the boat deck is one of the most spacious, for purposes of sports, to be found in any liner, with ample room for tennis and other games. There are two swimming-baths, one for each class. Besides general cargo, provision is made for carrying frozen food-stuffs, or fruit and dairy produce in insulated spaces. What a contrast all these elaborate facilities and amenities make with the primitive conditions in the little 100-ton ship in which Columbus first crossed the Atlantic!

A ROYAL WEDDING IN THE COUNTRY: AND CAPTAIN

THE MARRIAGE OF LADY MAY CAMBRIDGE HENRY ABEL SMITH.



THE BRIDE'S MOTHER LEAVING BRANTRIDGE PARK FOR THE CHURCH: PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE.



THE QUEEN ARRIVING AT THE CHURCH FOR THE MARRIAGE OF HER NIECE, LADY MAY CAMBRIDGE: HER MAJESTY ESCORTED BY CLERGY AND HERALDED BY TRUMPETERS.



THE WEDDING GROUP: (STANDING AT THE BACK; FROM LEFT TO RIGHT): THE HON. IMOGEN RHYS, MISS KATHLEEN ALINGTON, PRINCESS INGRID OF SWEDEN, MAJOR THE HON. CECIL WELD-FORRESTER (BEST MAN), THE BRIDEGROOM, THE BRIDE, PRINCESS SYBILLA OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, MISS VERENA SEYMOUR, AND MISS PHYLLIS SEYMOUR-HOLM; (IN FRONT ROW; LEFT TO RIGHT) MISS JENNIFER BEVAN, MISS WENEFRYDE TABOR, LADY MARY CAMBRIDGE, PRINCESS ELIZABETH, MISS ROSEMARY FRASER, AND LADY ALICE SCOTT.



THE BRIDE AND HER LITTLE ROYAL ATTENDANT: LADY MAY ABEL SMITH—WEARING THE BRUSSELS LACE BRIDAL VEIL WORN BY QUEEN MARY AT HER WEDDING AND BY PRINCESS ALICE AT HER—AND PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF YORK.

THE marriage of Lady May Helen Emma Cambridge, daughter of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and of the Earl of Athlone, to Captain Henry Abel Smith, Royal Horse Guards, son of Mrs. Francis Abel Smith, of Prince's Gate, Kensington, and Beau Manor, Loughborough, was celebrated on October 24. The ceremony, which was attended by many members of the Royal Family, headed by her Majesty the Queen, and including H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, was held in the church of St. Mary, Balcombe, Sussex, which is in that parish in which is situated Brantridge Park, the country residence of the bride's parents. There was a bridal retinue of eight grown-up bridesmaids and four children. These were—to place them in the order in which they are shown in our photograph—the Hon. Imogen Rhys, daughter of Lord Dynevor; Miss Kathleen Alington, daughter of the headmaster of Eton; Princess Ingrid of Sweden, only daughter of the Crown Prince of Sweden; Princess Sybilla of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a first cousin of the bride; Miss Verena Seymour, daughter of Major Edward and Lady

THE GENERAL INTEREST IN THE WEDDING OF THE VERY LARGE CROWD WHICH GATHERED ALONG THE ROADS WATCHING THE ARRIVAL AT ST. MARY'S OF THE BRIDE AND HER FATHER, THE EARL OF ATHLONE.



GIFTS FOR THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM DISPLAYED: A FEW OF THE WEDDING-PRESENTS, WHICH NUMBERED NEARLY SIX HUNDRED.



ROYAL WEDDING-PRESENTS: THE DIAMOND CHAIN AND PENDANT GIVEN BY THE KING AND QUEEN, AND A DIAMOND TIARA GIVEN BY THE BRIDE'S PARENTS.



OF LADY MAY CAMBRIDGE AND CAPTAIN HENRY ABEL SMITH, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS, IN THE LITTLE VILLAGE CHURCH AT BALCOMBE, IN SUSSEX: MEMBERS CROWD WHICH GATHERED ALONG THE ROADS WATCHING THE ARRIVAL AT ST. MARY'S OF THE BRIDE AND HER FATHER, THE EARL OF ATHLONE.

Blanche Seymour; Miss Phyllis Seymour-Holm, daughter of Mr. Alfred Seymour-Holm, who was a school-friend of the bride and was a Lady-in-waiting to the Countess of Athlone when she was in South Africa; Miss Jennifer Bevan, daughter of Major J. H. and Lady Barbara Bevan; Miss Wenefryde Tabor, daughter of Mr. Harry Tabor, and a niece of the bridegroom; Lady Mary Cambridge, daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge; Princess Elizabeth, elder daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York; Miss Rosemary Fraser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alastair Fraser; and Lady Alice Scott, third daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch. The best man was Major the Hon. Cecil Weld-Forester. The Queen drove from Buckingham Palace in the morning, and lunched with the bridal party at the bride's home before the marriage ceremony. This was conducted by Archbishop W. M. Carter, formerly Archbishop of Capetown, Dr. Bell, Bishop of Chichester, the Rev. D. L. Secretan, Rector of Balcombe, and the Rev. R. Fawkes, a relative of the bridegroom. It need hardly be said that the little village of Balcombe, and the roads about it and Brantridge Park, were crowded with sightseers, many of whom waited a very long time. The first part of the honeymoon is being spent at Didlington Hall, Norfolk.

BRIDE WITH PRINCESS ELIZABETH BY VANDY, LONDON.

The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

ABOUT HENRY AINLEY.—A PLAY OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE: "CAVALCADE."

IF I were asked who is the most popular actor on the British stage, I would answer, without hesitation, Mr. Henry Ainley. He is that happy mortal who is taken to the heart of men and women alike. Women adore him, for to them he is the romantic actor of their fancy; men cherish him for

the means. Only an actor who knows life and men to the core could create such contrary sensations in the hearer; only a great actor could repel and attract us in a short space of time and leave the final impress of a great personality enslaved by fealty to his calling. In "The Anatomist" we found a new Henry Ainley. Hitherto we have known him as a fine romantic actor; now he reveals himself in his second blooming as an equally good character-actor. The Hamlet of yesterday promises to be the Shylock and Macbeth of to-morrow. Since his recuperation he has gained in breadth and strength; middle-age has conferred upon him the saving grace of enhanced power and the stamina of impersonations that soar from the romantic to the *epos*. The note of suavity still vibrates unimpaired in his voice, but it has grown in volume, in depth, and in forceful virility. He will always remain a great stage-lover, but henceforth he seems destined to create such characters as are towers of strength for better or for worse.

The more I send my thoughts back to that memorable evening of Oct. 13, at Drury Lane, the more deeply I am impressed by the genius of Mr. Noel Coward—who conceived, wrote, vitalised "Cavalcade" by his imagination and his marshalling eye—and the significance of its appearance at a moment when the nation is in process of introspection and regeneration. I cannot follow those who belittle the play as a mere vehicle of spectacular scenes. Stripped of all its trappings, mass-meetings of figurants, of its kaleidoscopic scenery, it remains the very human progress of a woman's life, through sunshine and shadow, through joy and sadness, with an apogee of tranquil submission to her fate in undaunted hope and faith and love of patriotism. There are thousands of women in Britain who have shared the lot of Mrs. Marryot, so gloriously portrayed by Miss Mary Clare; women who have sacrificed their nearest and dearest for the freedom of the land, who with "death in their souls" have borne their burden and, in the spirit of the Brahman, have "buried their sorrow and carried on." For the creation of Mrs. Marryot alone, the exemplary British mother, the play should be seen

stood stark in stolid defence. The scene of Armistice Night, when bonfires and streamers and patriotic cries rent the air, and Mrs. Jane Marryot, despite the message of her son's death, stood among the throng, tearful and trembling, yet subduing her unspeakable woe to join in the victorious hallelujahs, is a whole chapter of life and history crystallised in a few words and an overwhelming picture. We were not ashamed of our pent-up emotions pouring from moistened eyes; yet afterwards some said that it was out of place in Drury Lane, for we had come for enjoyment and had remained to be harrowed. Was ever a reproach so unjust; was ever the mission of the theatre so densely misunderstood? Is it not as powerful an agent to rouse that which is the best in us as the pulpit? For the thousands who witnessed that spectacle had been carried by the author through



"THE PAINTED VEIL"—THE STAGE VERSION OF SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S NOVEL—AT THE PLAYHOUSE: WALTER FANE (LEWIS CASSON) TELLS HIS WIFE (GLADYS COOPER) NOT TO EAT LETTUCE ON ACCOUNT OF THE CHOLERA.

Kitty, a somewhat frivolous woman, married to Walter Fane, an austere bacteriologist, has a lover, Charles Townsend, an official at Hong Kong. The intrigue discovered, her husband insists on her divorcing him or going with him to cholera-stricken Mei-Tan-Fu. She goes; but there it is the husband who succumbs to the disease. Returned to Hong Kong, she rejects Townsend, and marries Waddington, whom she had met at Mei-Tan-Fu.

the geniality of his countenance and the distinction of his manner. To both his voice is an everlasting fascination. It is a voice like no other; I would call him the tenor of the spoken word. He knows how to attune it to every note of the human clavier; he sounds in it accents of chivalry, of command, of passion, of tenderness; it glides from the whisper of *pianissimo* to the thunder of *fortissimo* without the slightest strain. Even more than in words it expresses in modulation the feelings aroused in his being. And, above all, Mr. Henry Ainley feels intensely. Who could forget his Hamlet adjuring the wraith of his father; who could forget his pitiful kindness towards Ophelia, and his graceful second wooing of Mrs. Fraser in Mr. St. John Ervine's play? These fragments are ingrained indelibly on every hearer's memory. They are the culmination of his creative power. For Mr. Ainley, unlike actors and singers who rely solely on their vocal equipment, is an actor who studies his parts in every detail, who sucks, as it were, the last drop of meaning from the words, who leaves nothing to chance. He sees his character steadily and whole. When the part is glamorous instead of rich in inwardness, he supplies from his own conception such fibre and substance as renders it vital. Thus in "The Anatomist," in which he plays the part of Dr. Knox, he is the scientific fanatic, relentless in his pursuits, unspeakably cruel at times, childishly human at others. On the surface it is a part tempting exaggeration in the actor. Here is a fine chance for individual *bravura* at the expense of the surroundings. Nor does Mr. Ainley neglect it, but he tempers it with a profound study of the inner man; dominating he always is, but from his blustering words exudes the human note, the furious desire to serve his fellow-creatures at all costs. His almost monstrous callousness in the traffic in human corpses loses its horror in the constant effusion of his devotion to suffering humanity. And the courage of the man, defying flouting and execration at the call of his mission, turns our loathing to admiration because, willy-nilly, we have to admit that the end justifies



"THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET," AT THE APOLLO: MISS EDNA BEST AS LEONORA, THE "GRASS ORPHAN," AND MR. HERBERT MARSHALL AS HER AMERICAN LOVER.

"There's Always Juliet" is a simple love-story of to-day and, of course, ends happily.

by young and old—by the young to kindle the pride of race, by the elders to revive memories of the days when, in storm and stress, the nation rose from slough and muddle and in one fast bond joined hands,



"THE ANATOMIST," AT THE WESTMINSTER THEATRE: HENRY AINLEY AS DR. KNOX, TO WHOM BURKE AND HARE SUPPLIED BODIES FOR DISSECTION.

"The Anatomist" shows the fate of Dr. Knox—the enthusiastic scientist to whom Burke and Hare, the Irish "sack-em-up-boys," body-snatchers, and resurrectionists, brought corpses for dissection. In the play, he is a redoubtable and fearless person who does not scruple to threaten to use pistols against the Edinburgh mob, and in the last scene he is seen calmly starting a lecture on the heart to his worshipping Edinburgh students. Knox was execrated and burnt in effigy in the streets of Edinburgh in 1828.

many phases of life of those thirty years—phases in which national foibles were vitalised as well as national virtues. Think of the departure for the Transvaal; of the silent homage at Queen Victoria's funeral; of the gay *insouciance* at the seaside; of the drunken scene in Whitechapel; of the orgies at the night-club before and after war; of the turmoil in politics and the streets of London. That was not mere show. It was recalling history and impelling us to think, to reflect. As the play proceeded, I thought of Kipling's soul-stirring poem, "Recessional"—here was its essence in popular form. Only a *blasé* or supercilious person could witness this vibrating pageant of events without feeling that it has a deeper meaning than to amuse, than to demonstrate the possibilities of the stage, and to offer a forcible rebuff to the cinema in life and blood. "Cavalcade," at this hour of the Election, comes as a roll-call to every man and woman who loves their country, who has faith in the national character, who does not despair of the future. Mrs. Marryot in her toast to the coming of the New Year, says it in a few words: "... Let's drink to the hope that one day this country of ours which we love so much will find dignity, greatness, and peace again." It is a toast that every man—the denizens of the land, the loyal sons of Greater Britain, the naturalised and the foreigner in our midst—should graft upon his conscience. For in these words lies the *envoi* of the play and its significance.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: PERSONAL NEWS.



DR. H. H. E. CRASTER, M.A., D.LITT.

Appointed Bodley's Librarian at Oxford. Became Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian, 1912. Fellow of All Souls, 1913. Won Lothian Essay Prize. Educated at Clifton and Balliol. Part-author, County History of Northumberland.



MR. J. L. GLEAVE.

The young English architect whose design was chosen, out of 455 submitted in an international competition, for the Columbus Light-house at Santo Domingo. (See page 683.) Born in Manchester and practises there.



THE FRENCH PREMIER, WHO RECENTLY DISCUSSED WORLD PROBLEMS WITH PRESIDENT HOOVER IN WASHINGTON: M. LAVAL ON HIS NORMANDY FARM.

After his conversations with President Hoover, M. Pierre Laval, the French Premier, left Washington for New York, with his daughter, to sail for home in the "Ile de France" on October 27. The joint communiqué issued by the two statesmen said: "We canvassed the economic situation in the world, and the trends in international relations." M. Laval spends much of his leisure, with Mme. Laval, on his farm in Normandy—La Corbière. He is here seen with his fox-terrier, named Jacky.



THE FIRST AMERICAN TO ATTEND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL: MR. PRENTISS GILBERT (THIRD FROM LEFT) LEAVING THE PALACE.

As noted in our last issue, Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, United States Consul-General at Geneva, attended the League of Nations Council on October 16 and thereafter, as U.S. observer in any discussions of the dispute between China and Japan which involved the Kellogg Pact. He took no part in framing the Council's Resolution. The formal association of the United States with the League's action, however, enormously increased its moral force.



THE DUCHESS OF YORK AS A DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW: HER ROYAL HIGHNESS IN HER ROBES AT OXFORD.

On October 22, the University of Oxford conferred upon the Duchess of York the degree of Doctor of Civil Law by Diploma. The occasion was her Royal Highness's visit to Oxford to open the new maternity department at the Radcliffe Infirmary, the President of which is Sir William Morris. The meeting of Convocation was held in the Sheldonian Theatre. The Duchess entered wearing the robes of the doctorate, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor.



MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD DELIVERING HIS FINAL BROADCAST SPEECH DURING THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN: THE PRIME MINISTER BEFORE THE MICROPHONE IN HIS HOST'S STUDY AT EASINGTON.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made the final broadcast speech of the General Election campaign on the night of Saturday October 24, using a microphone installation specially set up in the study of Dr. Grant's house at Easington, in which he was staying. His voice suggested that he was a trifle tired, as well he may have been, but his appeal was vigorous enough. At the end of it, he said: "My watchword to you all is: Until these days are over stand by the common interest of the Nation. No Party can work out its policy on crumbling and shifting economic foundations. Let us see to it now that what we do will place our credit and our reputation on a basis which will be unassailable."

GENERAL ELECTION DAY: THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THE POLLING.



A POLICEMAN AT AN EAST LEYTON POLLING STATION WITH A STRANGE CHARGE: WATCHING OVER A BATCH OF FOURTEEN YOUNGSTERS WHILE THEIR USUAL GUARDIANS, NURSES FROM A LOCAL HOME, WERE REGISTERING THEIR VOTES.



MINDING A BABY WHILE MOTHER VOTES: A POLICEMAN WITH AN INFANT-IN-ARMS OUTSIDE A POLLING STATION IN NORTH SOUTHWARK.



ELECTION WORKERS KEEPING WARM OUTSIDE A POLLING STATION IN CHELSEA: OIL-STOVES ON THE PAVEMENT.



URGING LAGGARD ELECTORS TO COME OUT AND DO THEIR DUTY: AN "ANNOUNCER," IN A MOTOR-CAR FITTED WITH VOICE-AMPLIFIERS, CALLING UPON THE VOTERS OF WEST ISLINGTON TO GO TO THE POLLING STATIONS.



VOTING AFTER THE EARLY-MORNING RIDE: TWO YOUNG WOMEN ELECTORS ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT A POLLING STATION IN THE BOROUGH OF WIMBLEDON.



"FOG-HORNS" OF THE ELECTION: BOY BUGLERS SOUNDING CALLS TO GUIDE ELECTORS THROUGH THE MIST TO A POLLING STATION IN ISLINGTON.

We give here some photographs illustrating what may be called the lighter side of Polling Day; though, in point of fact, there is agreement that it is very necessary that somebody should look after the children while mothers and nurses record their votes. However, it would certainly not be fair to suggest that

kissing-the-baby on the part of the candidate has now been replaced by holding-the-baby on the part of the policeman! For the rest, our pictures are self-descriptive. In connection with two of them, however, a word may be said. In past elections there have been so many people who have not troubled to vote that special efforts were made on the very important occasion of this week to get as many electors to the polls as possible. The motor-car with amplifiers was but one of these. As to the boy buglers, they suggest, perhaps, that the London fog of Polling Day was denser than it really was. In any case, however, the effort was well meant, and enabled people to find the particular polling station with an ease and a speed which might not otherwise have been possible.

THE NIGHT OF THE GREAT LABOUR ROUT: HEARING THE NEWS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



ANNOUNCING ELECTION RESULTS: SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM AT THE DORCHESTER OVER THE NATIONAL VICTORIES.

On the night of the General Election, October 27, enthusiastic scenes took place in the great hotels, restaurants and clubs of London, more particularly as the announcement of results proclaimed sweeping National Government victories. Our artist's drawing shows a typical assemblage gathered to hear the news. It was made at the Dorchester, which was crowded to capacity for the occasion. As the figures thrown on the screens were a little faint, the results were also announced verbally, as seen in the illustration. On each table had been placed

lists of candidates, and pencils were very busy noting results until the small hours of the morning. Excitement rose to a height as news came through, first of the defeat of Mr. Arthur Henderson at Burnley, and then of other ex-Ministers in the last Labour Government, such as Mr. Tom Shaw, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Alexander, and Miss Margaret Bondfield. In the streets the crowds were smaller than usual, partly, perhaps, owing to the cold and foggy weather, and also because broadcasting enabled many Londoners to listen to election news at home.

THE GENERAL ELECTION—NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGAINST LABOUR: SCENES OF THE MOMENTOUS CONTEST.



(1) SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, LEADER OF THE NATIONAL LIBERALS, MAKING A SPEECH OF THANKS IN THE MARKET SQUARE AT DARWEN AFTER HIS VICTORY. (2) A SECTION OF THE GREAT CROWD AWAITING THE DECLARATION OF THE POLL AT BURNLEY, WHERE REAR-ADMIRAL GORDON CAMPBELL, V.C., CONSERVATIVE, DEFEATED MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON, THE LEADER OF LABOUR. (3) AN ARMISTICE RESULT-BOARD IN HOXTON—THE NATIONAL PARTY LEADING THE SOCIALIST PARTY BY MANY LENGTHS. (4) MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR CARLTON AND WOMEN GUESTS LEARNING THE ELECTION RESULTS IN THE CLUB. (5) THE CROWD GATHERED AT MARKET SQUARE TO HEAR THE ELECTION RESULTS. (6) THE CROWD AT KING'S CROSS (WITH A PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN) GATHERED TO HEAR THE ELECTION RESULTS. (7) MR. EDGAR WALLACE, THE NOVELIST AND DRAMATIST, SPEAKING IN A FLEETWOOD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEAR BLACKPOOL, WHICH HE CONTESTED AS A LIBERAL AND LOST TO THE CONSERVATIVE. (8) MR. LLOYD GEORGE, THE LEADER OF THE INDEPENDENT LIBERALS, AT THE DIRECT PRINTER (TAPE MACHINE) INSTALLED IN HIS RESIDENCE AT CHURT TO GIVE HIM THE ELECTION RESULTS. (9) MR. STANLEY BALDWIN, THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER, VOTING AT SEAHAM, LEAVING THE POLLING STATION IN THE SCHOOL AT SEAHAM OF WHICH HIS LABOUR RIVAL, MR. WILLIAM COXON, IS HEADMASTER. (10) MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, LEADER OF THE LABOUR PARTY, WAS DEFEATED BY REAR-ADMIRAL GORDON CAMPBELL, V.C., WHO POLLED 35,126 AGAINST HIS 26,917. THE COMMUNIST CANDIDATE, MR. JAMES RUSHTON, RECEIVED 512 VOTES. (4) AT THE JUNIOR CARLTON, WOMEN GUESTS, WHO ARE USUALLY ADMITTED ONLY TO THE ANNEZE, WERE WELCOMED IN THE BODY OF THE CLUB TO HEAR THE ELECTION RESULTS. THE SAME PROCEDURE WAS ADOPTED IN NUMEROUS OTHERS OF THE GREAT LONDON CLUBS. (7) MR. EDGAR WALLACE STOOD FOR BLACKPOOL AS A LIBERAL. HE LOST TO THE CONSERVATIVE, CAPTAIN C. C. ERSKINE-BOLST, WHO POLLED 53,010 TO MR. WALLACE'S 19,524. (8) MR. LLOYD GEORGE, LEADER OF THE INDEPENDENT AND FREE TRADE LIBERALS, WHO STOOD FOR CARMARVON, HAD AS HIS OPPONENT MR. F. PAGE GOURLAY, CONSERVATIVE. MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MAJORITY WAS 5387. (9) MR. BALDWIN WAS ONE OF THOSE WHO DID NOT HAVE TO FIGHT FOR HIS SEAT. HE WAS RETURNED UNOPPOSED FOR THE BEWLEY DIVISION OF WORCESTER. (10) MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, NATIONAL LABOUR, POLLED 28,978 TO THE 23,027 OF MR. W. COXON, LABOUR, AND THE 677 OF MR. G. LUMLEY, COMMUNIST. MR. MACDONALD'S MAJORITY AT THE LAST GENERAL ELECTION WAS 28,794.

MANCHURIA THE MENACE: PHASES OF CHINESE ANTI-JAPANESE RIOTING.



YOUNG CHINA IN DANGEROUSLY AGGRESSIVE MOOD: A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN NANKING DESIGNED TO STIFFEN CHINESE GOVERNMENTAL ACTION AGAINST JAPAN, IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION.



AN ENDEAVOUR TO UNITE AGAINST JAPAN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS PROFESSING TO FUNCTION IN CHINA: NANKING REPRESENTATIVES LEAVING FOR CANTON IN AN ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE AN ALLIANCE.



ANTI-JAPANESE RIOTING BY CHINESE IN HONGKONG: A BONFIRE OF JAPANESE GOODS IN ONE OF THE STREETS OF THE COLONY.



WITH TROOPS TO PREVENT ANY ATTEMPT AT RESCUE: A CHINESE DEMONSTRATOR UNDER ARREST DURING THE RIOTING IN HONGKONG.



THE SCENE OF ONE OF THE MOST TERRIBLE OF THE OUTRAGES PERPETRATED BY THE CHINESE DEMONSTRATORS: THE PLACE IN WHICH THE MURDER OF A JAPANESE FAMILY WAS COMMITTED.

Our photographs deal with two phases of the various Chinese demonstrations against the Japanese action in Manchuria, a matter of much moment which has given the League of Nations pause. With regard to those from Nanking, it should be recalled that, on September 28, Mr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, was attacked in his office there by a mob of students who had been expressing their indignation at what they considered his failure to persuade the League of Nations to continue to support China. At other meetings there were further demonstrations designed to stiffen the attitude of official China against Japan, and a declaration of War was demanded. The second of our photographs illustrates one of the endeavours to unite the two Governments professing to

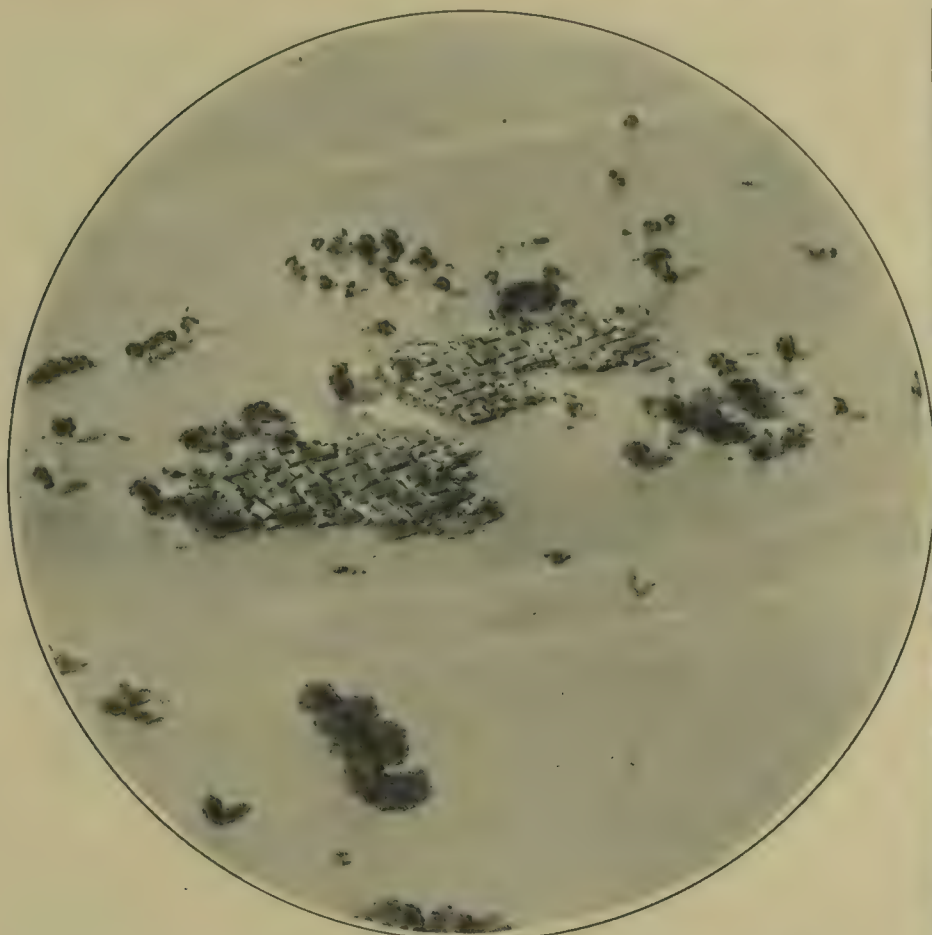


AFTER IT HAD BECOME NECESSARY TO CALL OUT TROOPS: "TIN-HATTED" MEN OF THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS CLEARING A STREET WITH FIXED BAYONETS.

function in China; that is to say, the Government at Nanking and the Government of Canton. With regard to the other photographs, it will be remembered that it was reported from Hongkong on September 27 that for three days there had been sporadic street-fighting in all parts of the Colony between the police and Chinese hooligans, who wrecked Japanese shops and attacked Japanese as a sequel to the Japanese action in Manchuria. It became necessary for the Government to declare a State of Emergency, to call out volunteers and police reserves, and to order a detachment of South Wales Borderers to patrol. At Kowloon, on the mainland opposite Hongkong, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders had to fire a certain number of shots. The rioting ceased almost as suddenly as it had begun.

A FAMOUS AIRMAN SURVEYS CHINA'S FLOODS: LINDBERGH PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY COLONEL CHARLES A. LINDBERGH.



ONE OF THE HUNDREDS OF CHINESE VILLAGES MAROONED AMID SURROUNDING WATER: FLOODED TERRITORY IN THE REGION OF THE HUAI RIVER—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY COLONEL LINDBERGH WHILE HIS WIFE PILOTED THEIR AEROPLANE.



A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY COLONEL LINDBERGH SHOWING A VAST PANORAMA OF INUNDATIONS: A CURVE IN THE GRAND CANAL, WITH HIGHER GROUND ALONG ITS BANKS OUTLINING THE WATERWAY, AND SEVERAL FLOODED VILLAGES.



ANOTHER AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GRAND CANAL TAKEN BY COLONEL LINDBERGH: ONE OF THE STRAIGHTER REACHES, SHOWING HOUSES ON A PART OF THE DYKES LINING THE CANAL, WHERE THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES HAD CONGREGATED.



TYPICAL FLOODS IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CHINESE PROVINCE OF KIANGSU: AN ISOLATED VILLAGE AND GROUPS OF TREES APPEARING ABOVE THE WATER, PHOTOGRAPHED BY COLONEL LINDBERGH DURING HIS AERIAL SURVEY.

Colonel Charles Lindbergh, the famous American airman, and his wife, who visited Nanking last month, made an aerial survey of the flooded regions in Kiangsu for the Chinese Government. Colonel Lindbergh took photographs and drew sketch-maps while his wife piloted their aeroplane. We are now enabled to reproduce some of Colonel Lindbergh's most remarkable photographs. In his own report, just published, he writes: "On September 21 we made a reconnaissance of the flooded area between the Grand Canal and the Yellow Sea. . . . The total area badly flooded here comprised nearly 8000 square miles. . . . Literally hundreds of small villages were standing in water which in many instances covered all

but the roofs. Those inhabitants still remaining were living in small boats moored in the streets. Thousands of refugees had congregated along the dykes lining the Grand Canal. On September 22 we flew over the area west of the Grand Canal. . . . Wherever the flood-water had drained off, the inhabitants were re-ploughing the fields and repairing what was left of their homes. There were several thousand square miles completely flooded. On September 23 we covered two districts south-west of Nanking." Reports of October 6 gave the total extent of the floods in China as between 50,000 and 100,000 square miles, and the minimum number of people homeless and destitute as 25,000,000.



THE SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS OF OCTOBER 19: THE MONUMENT AT YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA, COMMEMORATING THE SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS TO WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.

The sesquicentennial celebrations of Lord Cornwallis's surrender, with 7073 men, to Washington and Lafayette, in October 1871, were begun at Yorktown on October 16. Pageants and tournaments were held, and the battle and surrender were re-enacted by performers dressed in all the eighteenth-century equipment. On the second day, General Pershing and Marshal Pétain spoke, and the latter, referring to the part of the U.S.A. in the Great War, said: "The United States have magnificently wiped out the debt of gratitude incurred at Yorktown."



THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF FASCISM: SIGNOR MUSSOLINI IN THE MIDST OF A WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD ON HIS ARRIVAL IN NAPLES.

Fascism entered on its tenth year of government when, on October 24, Signor Mussolini arrived by boat at Naples and spoke to the people in the Piazza del Plebiscito. In the course of his brief speech, which dealt largely with international debts and reparations, he said: "How is it possible to speak of reconstruction unless there is a modification of certain peace treaties which have driven the world to the brink of material disaster and moral despair?" The city of Naples was lavishly beflagged and the summit of Vesuvius illuminated with the word "Dux."



SKI-ING IN LONDON: AN INDOOR SCHOOL, WHERE THE BEGINNER CAN LEARN THE RUDIMENTS AND THE EXPERT LOOSEN HIS MUSCLES.

A British ski-ing school has been opened at Criterion Buildings, Piccadilly Circus, by Lillywhites. There, on several inches of artificial snow, and surrounded by Alpine scenery, the beginner may learn the elementary turns, and, if he goes to Switzerland for his holiday, save a week of laborious practice. It is, however, very likely that this year he will not go to Switzerland, especially as a movement is now on foot to popularise Scotland as a winter-sports centre. There are already several districts there where ski-ing is regularly enjoyed, in particular the Cairngorms, where there are big snow-fields for months on end, and runs sometimes as long as 2000 feet. The Scottish hotels are co-operating in the movement, and many of them are preparing to keep open all winter. In one of our photographs is Miss Audrey Sale-Barker, well known as an airwoman and ski-runner, dressed ready for practice at the miniature Mürren.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



THE LONGEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE IN THE WORLD: THE NEW SIXTY-MILLION-DOLLAR GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON RIVER; OPENED ON OCTOBER 24. New York now has the longest suspension bridge in the world—formally opened by the Governor of New York and New Jersey on October 24. The bridge, which has a main span of 3500 feet, crosses the Hudson River, from Upper Manhattan to Fort Lee, New Jersey. It took four and a half years to build, and cost 60,000,000 dollars, which, it is hoped, will all return in tolls within twenty years. The bridge has an annual capacity of 30,000,000 vehicles, and is so constructed that an extra deck can be added if necessary.



THE KING RETURNING TO LONDON FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION: HIS MAJESTY BEING CHEERED BY THE CROWD AS HE DROVE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King returned to Buckingham Palace from Sandringham on the morning of October 26, and, after seeing Mr. Baldwin, held a Council at 12.45. In returning to London at this time, his Majesty showed his usual deep concern in the nation's affairs, and his great interest in the result of the General Election. Polling took place on October 27, and some of the results were declared that evening. The King desired to be at hand, at the centre of his capital, on that critical day of the nation's history.



A MOUNTAIN-SIDE WHICH WAS A DANCE-HALL: ARTIFICIAL SNOW AND ALPINE SCENERY A FEW YARDS FROM PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

A COLOSSAL CHRISTUS: RIO DE JANEIRO'S 98-FOOT FIGURE.



ONE OF THE OUTSTRETCHED HANDS OF THE COLOSSAL CHRISTUS RECENTLY DEDICATED AT RIO DE JANEIRO: A PHOTOGRAPH WHICH ENABLES IT TO BE COMPARED WITH A MAN.

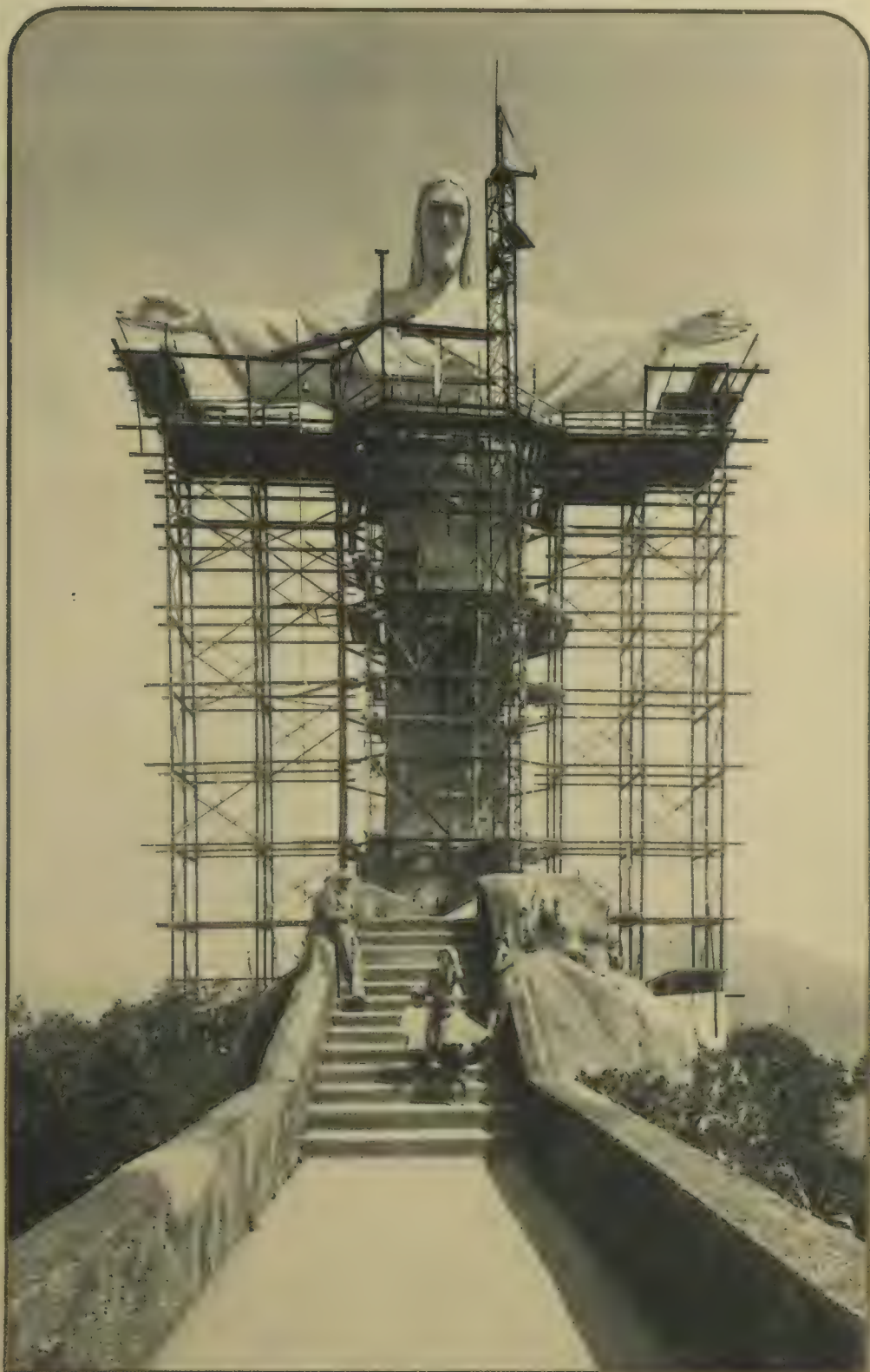


THE 98-FT. CHRISTUS ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT CORCOVADO, OVERLOOKING RIO DE JANEIRO: A FIGURE ON WHICH FLOODLIGHTS WERE TURNED BY A WIRELESS SIGNAL FROM ROME AFTER ITS DEDICATION.




THE HEAD OF THE RIO DE JANEIRO CHRISTUS—ABOUT 12 FT. IN HEIGHT—WITH WORKMAN FOR COMPARISON.


WE illustrate here the colossal Christus which has been set up on the summit of Mt. Corcovado, from whence the figure stretches out its arms over the whole of Rio de Janeiro and its bay. The statue, which is after a model by the sculptor Landowsky, stands 98 feet high, and was carried out in reinforced concrete by the Brazilian architect, Silva Costa. He chose as a site the peak of the Corcovado, which forms a platform about 30 ft. broad at 2600 ft. above the Bay, and built thereon a small chapel, from which the statue rears itself. The modelling of the figure follows Landowsky's original minutely, and is covered with a mosaic of grey stone which gives the whole the appearance of having been cut from rock. The head alone measures some 12 ft. high, and the outstretched hands are 98 ft. apart. The total weight of the monument is nearly 1700 tons. It cost £180,000 to set up. The statue was solemnly dedicated on October 12 in the presence of over fifty Bishops assembled from all parts of America. Dom Getulio Vargas, the President, and Members of the Provisional Government witnessed the ceremony. In the evening it was arranged that the figure should be flood-lit when the Marchese Marconi transmitted a wireless signal from Rome, which should operate the relay used to switch on the current in Brazil.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY NUNES.]



THE CHRISTUS SEEN FROM THE TOP OF MOUNT CORCOVADO: A COLOSSUS CARRIED OUT IN REINFORCED CONCRETE AND COVERED WITH STONE, WHICH GIVES IT THE LOOK OF A MONOLITH.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



THE AUSTRALIAN SEA-DRAGON.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

A QUITE surprising number of letters from "the four corners of the world," addressed either to the Editor or to myself, come to me every year from readers of this page, suggesting themes they would like to have discussed. Often photographs are sent to aid me. This is very gratifying, and very helpful,

ever, bear witness that they are no ordinary fishes, but a highly specialised group which have become adjusted to the conditions of existence imposed by a life passed amid beds of seaweed. Hence the tubular form of the body: and hence, too, their peculiar mode of swimming.

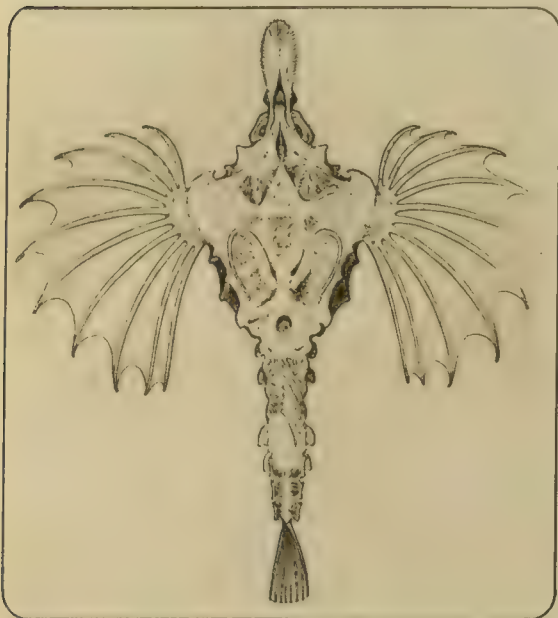
As a rule they rest quietly in a more or less vertical position, ready to snap up the small organisms on which they feed as soon as they come within range. But, when they desire to pass to a fresh feeding-ground, they progress not after the manner of ordinary fishes, but by the extremely rapid vibrations of the small dorsal fin. The action of this fin and the curious gliding progress it imparts can be seen in the sea-horses in the aquarium of the London "Zoo." They can move forwards, upwards, or downwards with equal ease, seeming to "slither" rather than to swim.

The pipe fish, at rest, holds the body obliquely, with the tail resting on the sea-floor. This point is important, for the tail doubtless has a delicate sense of touch. Now note what follows, for I think that from this starting-point the sea-horses began. Their haunts, we may surmise, began, and have continued, in less-sheltered areas than those of the pipe fishes, where, in short, gentle currents caused a downward movement of the tail in an attempt to get a grip somewhere, to prevent being drifted away. And the "pull" at the tail began a counter-acting bending of the body into an S-shaped curve. Presently the tail-fin degenerated and finally vanished, while the prehensile force of its tip increased, so that it could encircle the seaweeds amid which the body sheltered. The evolution of the sea-horse resulted.

Here let me pause for a moment to remark that neither the pipe fish nor the sea-horses have scales like other fish, but, instead, an investment of bony plates, into the details of which I need not enter, nor into the peculiarities of the internal, bony skeleton. This armature of bony plates instead of scales is invested by a delicate outer skin. And herein lay the potentiality for the development of the seaweed-like outgrowths which have so strangely transformed the Australian sea-dragon. Living in weed-beds where there is a persistent current, the stimulus set up by the passage, or "friction," of the moving water constantly passing over the knobs and ridges of the body armature brought about first a thickening, then an elongation, of the skin covering these projecting points; and so, in course of time, came the

"tags" of skin which so perfectly resemble fronds of seaweed, and so wonderfully "camouflage" the body.

For the sake of affording standards of comparison, mention must now be made of two very diverse types of these "tube mouths." In the pipe fishes, sea-horses, and the sea-dragon, the only perceptible fins are the pectoral fins—a small pair, one on each side of the head—and the small dorsal fin. But in the Japanese *Solenostomus* the pectoral fins are conspicuously large: so also is the tail fin, while there are two dorsal fins. One of these is set far forward and stands high above the back, while the other is quite small and set on a ridge near the base of the

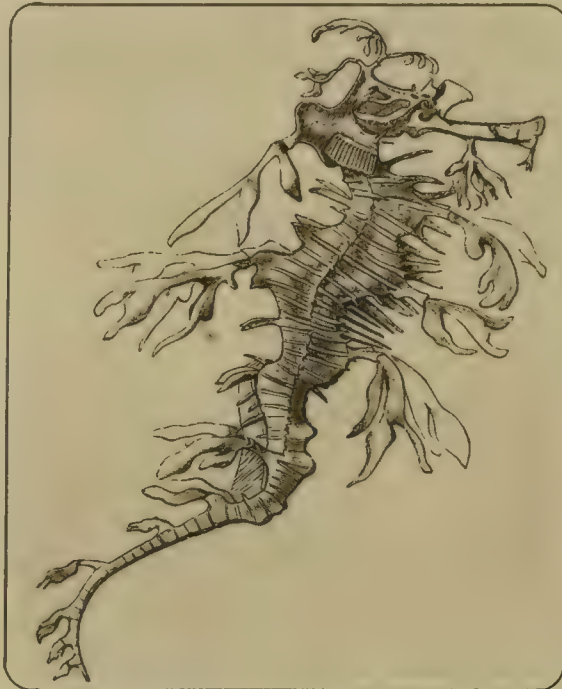


1. THE SEA-MOTH (*PEGASUS*), REMARKABLE FOR ITS GREAT PECTORAL FINS, FORMED OF ELONGATED, UNJOINTED, BONY SPINES, UNLIKE THOSE OF ANY OTHER FISH.

though it is not always possible to adopt the suggestions made. The other day such a letter came from Australia, with a photograph "of a strange creature" which had been washed up on the beach at Bondi, a suburb of Sydney, a week after the visitation of a severe cyclone. Neither the writer, Mr. C. Hendon, nor any of those who saw this "strange creature" could identify it. And this is not to be greatly wondered at, for it is by no means a common fish, and has a singular appearance, as a reference to the adjoining photograph will show.

The expert will recognise it at once as the Australian "sea-dragon" (*Phyllopteryx eques*). It has all the appearance of a sea-horse (*Hippocampus*), to which fragments of seaweed have attached themselves, creating a most grotesque appearance, more like some mythical monster than a living fish. It provides us, indeed, with one of the most striking examples of "protective resemblance" to be found among the fishes. For these apparent fragments of seaweed are really "tags" of skin, and by their close resemblance to the waving fronds of seaweed, amid which the creature lives, it is most effectively obliterated. To leave my description here to "speak for itself" would be to imply that nothing more of interest remains to be said; that when we have grasped the fact that such a creature really *does* exist we have said all there is to say. But that conclusion would be very far indeed from the truth. Indeed, even the most incurious can hardly help asking: *How* has this strange transformation come into being? And once that is asked a wide range of facts has to be surveyed.

A very casual survey of such facts will soon show that the sea-dragon is one of that very singular group of fishes known as the "tube mouths," wherein the snout is drawn out into a more or less conspicuously elongated tube, with a slit-like opening at its end to form the mouth. By the sudden opening of this mouth, water, containing food, is sucked in. That extraordinary creature, the "shrimp fish" (*Centiscus*), which I once described on this page, is one of this group. But its more familiar representatives are the pipe fishes, which, with the sea-horses and the sea-dragons, form a small group by themselves, on account of the singular structure of their gills, which are arranged in tufts on each side of the head. This family of tuft-gilled fishes embraces about 175 species, differing one from another in the details of their size, coloration, and shape. All alike, how-



3. THE AUSTRALIAN "SEA-DRAGON," RESEMBLING SOME HERALDIC FIGURE MORE THAN A LIVING FISH: A BODY COMPLETELY CAMOUFLAGED BY TAGS OF SKIN THAT LOOK LIKE SEAWEED.

The family to which *Phyllopteryx eques*, the sea-dragon here illustrated, belongs, is a highly specialised group of fishes transformed by the conditions of a life passed among beds of seaweed. The sea-dragon is one of the most peculiar of them all, for the tags of skin projecting from the rugosities of its bony armour-plating harmonise with its surroundings, and secure it almost perfect concealment from its enemies.

tail. Immediately under it is a small anal fin. There are several species of *Solenostomus*, whose centre of dispersal appears to be the East Indies. It is significant to note that a fossil species from the Eocene had a more elongated body than the surviving species, suggesting that *Solenostoma* is a divergent branch of the pipe fish which have become adjusted to different conditions of existence, though little is known of their habits.

The other group is represented by five or six species of the genus *Pegasus*. Popularly, these are known as sea-moths, and are found off the coasts of China and Japan, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia. As will be seen in the adjoining photograph, they present a very remarkable appearance. Especially conspicuous are the enormous pectoral fins, which differ from those of all other fishes in that they are made up of bony spines supporting a fin membrane. None seem to exceed four inches in length, and they are said to drift with the currents.

Finally, some mention must be made of the strange parental habits of these fishes. For the eggs are carried by the male. In the sea-horses they are carried in a pouch on the abdomen. In the pipe fish they are borne either on the abdomen or under the tail, and more or less protected by lateral folds of skin. But in *Solenostomus* they are carried by the female, in a pouch formed out of the ventral fins. Where the female leaves the duties of nursemaid to her mate, she deposits her eggs on the sea-floor; then the watching male gathers them up into his pouch and for a time mounts guard over the newly-hatched youngsters, till they can fend for themselves. Truly, the tube mouths are remarkable fish.



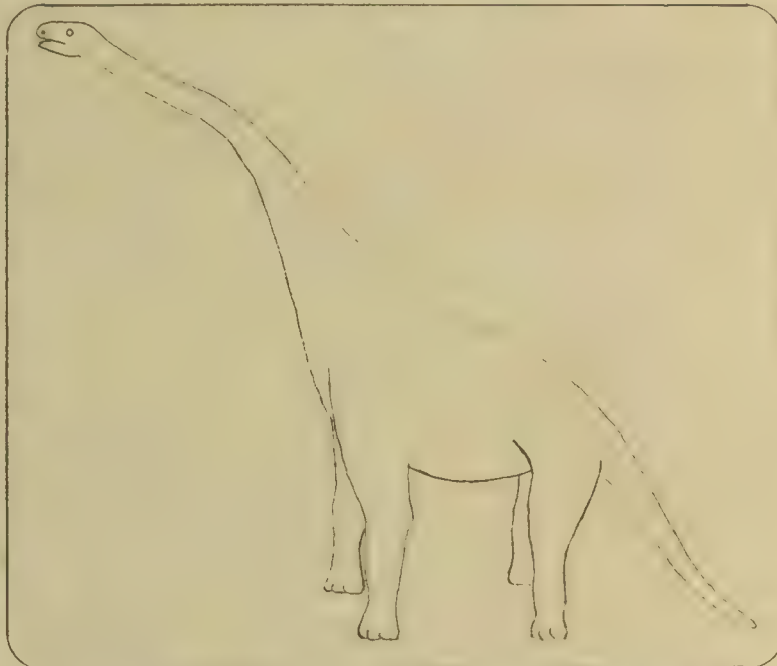
2. THE SEA-HORSE (*HIPPOCAMPUS*), WITH ITS CHARACTERISTIC PREHENSILE TAIL: A MEMBER OF THE SAME GROUP OF FISHES AS THE SEA-DRAGON, SEEN IN FIG. 3, BUT OUTDONE BY THE SEA-DRAGON IN EXAGGERATED BODILY DEVELOPMENT.

THE GIANT DINOSAUR OF TENDAGURU: AN EAST AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTION SUPPLIED BY MR. F. R. PARRINGTON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY.



THE DINOSAUR SKELETON IN SITU: A VIEW OF THE BACK, SHOWING THE HUGE BALL-JOINT OF A NECK VERTEBRA (RIGHT); THE LARGE NEURAL PLATES OF THE SHOULDER VERTEBRAE; AND (LEFT FOREGROUND) THE LOWER END OF A 7-FT. RIB.



A RESTORATION OUTLINE DRAWING OF THE TENDAGURU DINOSAUR AS IT APPEARED IN LIFE: A HUGE GIRAFFE-LIKE CREATURE ABOUT 20 FT. HIGH AT THE SHOULDERS, WITH A HEAD SOME 30 FT. FROM THE GROUND.

A PLAN (DRAWN TO SCALE) OF THE HUGE DINOSAUR SKELETON AS IT WAS FOUND.

C.V. CERVICAL (NECK) VERTEBRAE.

F. FEMUR (THIGH-BONE).

H. HUMERUS.

P. PELVIC REGION

R. RIBS.

S. SHOULDER-GIRDLE.

T. OSSIFIED NECK-TENDONS.



THE DINOSAUR'S SCAPULAR (SHOULDER-BLADE) AND CORACOID BONES, MEASURING OVER 8 FT. IN LENGTH: THE ENORMOUS SHOULDER-GIRDLE WHICH CARRIED THE MAIN WEIGHT OF THE ANIMAL—THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF WHICH IS INDICATED BY COMPARISON WITH THE MEN STANDING BESIDE IT.



APPLYING PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT TO THE BONES OF THE DINOSAUR: SOME OF THE NEURAL PLATES OF THE DORSAL VERTEBRAE IN PROCESS OF BEING PLASTERED BEFORE THEY WERE SEPARATED AND PACKED FOR REMOVAL.



NATIVE ASSISTANTS AT WORK ON THE NECK REGION OF THE DINOSAUR AT THE SCENE OF DISCOVERY: (IN FOREGROUND) ONE OF THE LARGEST CERVICAL VERTEBRAE, NEARLY 4 FT. LONG.

The discovery here illustrated is of more than usual interest to British zoologists and palaeontologists, in view of the fact that it was made in British territory. Mr. F. R. Parrington, to whom we are indebted for the illustrations and descriptions, writes: "The British Museum East Africa Expedition was fortunate last year in finding most of the skeleton of one of the huge Cetiosaurid dinosaurs. Tendaguru, the site of the find, has yielded in the past a number of fine dinosaur skeletons, and it is probable that the specimen is one of *Brachiosaurus brancai*,

parts of which were found by the German excavators who first visited the spot. In build the animal was giraffe-like, being taller at the shoulder than the pelvis, and having a long neck. Judging from such of the skeleton as has been found, it must have stood about 20 ft. high at the shoulders, while the head could not have been much lower than 30 ft. from the ground. One of the most interesting finds consisted of ossified neck tendons 8 and 9 ft. long. Some of the ribs were 8 feet in length, and one, at least, had a head 18 inches across."

40,000 TO THE ACRE: A PERUVIAN "CONEY ISLAND" OF BIRDS.



A COLONY OF MILLIONS OF BIRDS ON THE LOBOS ISLANDS: PENGUINS, CORMORANTS, SEA-GULLS, AND PELICANS WHICH ENRICH PERU BY PROVIDING THAT VALUABLE FERTILISER, GUANO.



SUGGESTING OVERCROWDED CONEY ISLAND ON A FINE SUNDAY: SEA-BIRDS, MOSTLY PENGUINS, WHICH ALWAYS RETURN TO THEIR NESTS ON THE LOBOS ISLANDS TO DIGEST THEIR FOOD.

Some miles off the west coast of Peru are the Lobos Islands, barren rocks in the rainless zone, devoid of vegetation, but as densely populated with living creatures as any part of the earth's surface. They are the home of millions of sea-birds—penguins, cormorants, sea-gulls, and pelicans—which feed on the fish of the sea, sometimes emptying large areas by their depredations, but always return to their nests on the islands to digest their food. The result of this habit is that the islands are covered with the birds' droppings, guano—layer upon layer of it, sometimes several yards

deep. The guano is of value as a fertiliser, and when this was discovered by the European nations, in the middle of the nineteenth century, an unrestricted guano rush took place. Several islands were denuded of their deposits, and nearly all the higher grade guano was removed. The lower grade cannot now compete successfully against artificial fertilisers; and protection of the birds, with restriction of the guano industry, has been instituted by the Peruvian Government. An estimate has been made of forty thousand birds to the acre in parts of the Lobos Islands.

OVERCROWDING IN THE EMPIRE! MASSED "CITIZENS" ON BIRD ISLAND.



A PROTECTED AREA IN SOUTH AFRICA: BIRD ISLAND, ALGOA BAY; WITH ITS VAST POPULATION OF GANNETS, PENGUINS, AND SEA-DUIKERS.

The islands off the coast of Peru, though yielding the most important of the world's guano deposits, are not the only places where this valuable fertiliser is found. South Africa, for example, has its deposits, and provides another instance of the truth that even rare commodities are generally represented somewhere within the British Empire. The South African Government Guano Islands are, for geographical reasons, divided into two groups—the Colonial Group, which includes Bird Island, in Algoa Bay, near Port Elizabeth; and the Northern Group, lying off the coast of Great Namaqualand and Damaraland, South-West Africa. The guano is collected immediately after the breeding season—that is, in the case of the Colonial Group, from the middle of January to the end of April. Its annual yield is subject to big variations, since the supply is dependent not only on the amount of fish available for the birds in the given year—for they

live exclusively on fish—but also on the climatic conditions prevailing during the breeding season. The average production, however, from both groups taken together, is about 9000 tons. This the Government now sells at £7 a ton, which is well beneath the real commercial value of the product. Such is the local demand for guano, chiefly for the purpose of cultivating cereals and vegetables, that export from South Africa is prohibited. The deposits from the various islands all contain nitrogen, potash, phosphoric oxide, and lime, but they contain these ingredients in different proportions; for this reason the separate collections are brought together and mixed before sale, in order that the Government may purvey a commodity of uniform excellence. The gannets on Bird Island belong to the form "*sula capensis*," a smaller cousin of the northern gannet, which has a famous breeding station on the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth.



A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. OLD MASTER DRAWINGS AT AUCTION.

By FRANK DAVIS.

still an immense mass of material unrecorded, while very subtle questions of identification will cause the learned to wrangle for a generation at least.

Of the Paul Graupe sale, in Berlin, of the drawings from the Huldshinsky collection, no doubt No. 23

in the catalogue—two studies by Peter Brueghel the Elder—is the most important item and the rarest; though certain landscapes—notably a delightful A. Cuyp (No. 27) and a charming little Van Goyen, whose paintings have so greatly appreciated in value

At the moment, the German auction-rooms appear to be showing signs of greater activity than our own, though by the time these words appear in print the Election will be over and we may reasonably anticipate a succession of interesting and important dispersals in London. Out of several German catalogues that lie before me, there are two which are concerned solely with Old Master drawings, and readers of *The Illustrated London News* who are only vaguely familiar with the by-ways of collecting may like to read a very brief, and necessarily limited, discussion of the subject; with illustrations from these two catalogues as *points d'appui*.

It is probably fair to say that most people wonder why it is that so much fuss is made about little brown bits of paper covered with more or less hasty scribbings: a finished painting we can understand and appreciate, they may argue, but not the artist's preliminary notes. We rather like an architect's completed drawing for a fine building, but don't bother us, please, with his suggestions as to details: we enjoy Mr. Somerset Maugham's new novel, but



BY AELBERT CUYP (1620-1691): "DORDRECHT FROM THE NORTH; WITH THE HARBOUR-ENTRANCE AND THE GROOTE KERK."

This is in black chalk, with a light-greyish wash. It measures 505 by 185 mm. It is Lot 46 in the Hofstede de Groot Collection sale, which takes place at C. G. Boerner's, Universitätsstrasse, Leipzig, on November 4.



BY LAMBERT DOOMER (1622/23-1700): "A VIEW OF AMSTERDAM FROM THE NORTH, LOOKING OVER THE Y"; SHOWING (LEFT TO RIGHT) THE OOSTER KERK, THE MONTALBAANS TOWER, THE ZUIDER KERK, THE OUDE KERK, THE RAADHUIS, AND THE NIEUWE KERK.

This is a brown pen-and-ink drawing, with wash in brown, grey, and yellowish water-colour. It measures 410 by 217 mm. It is Lot 61 in the Hofstede de Groot Collection sale, which takes place at C. G. Boerner's, Universitätsstrasse, Leipzig, on November 4.

we don't want to read the scattered jottings which he probably made from time to time before settling down seriously to the final work.

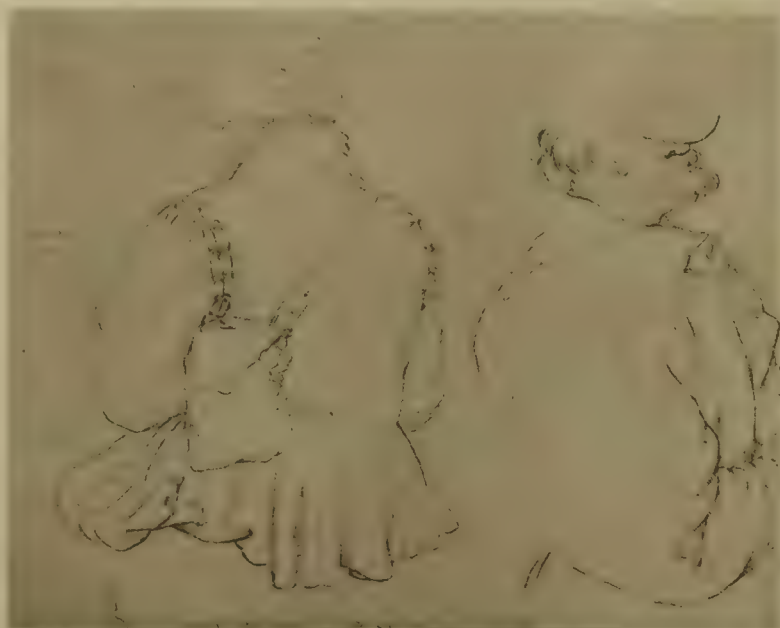
These are quite legitimate and logical doubts, but they lose their importance if one seeks to apply them to the work of a painter, because, though his notes—that is, his preliminary studies—are only a prelude to something that is intended to be, and generally is, a far more important and impressive work of art, they are also, just because they were carried out quickly and perhaps on the spur of the moment, extraordinarily vivid evidences of his quality and style. They were done for amusement, if you like—at any rate, they were not intended to please a patron—and so you have the artist expressing himself without any thought of what others might say. They are tentative experiments in artistic expression, meant for their creator's eyes alone, and that is why, among other reasons, so many collectors find in them a never-ending fascination.

It is not so many years ago that such drawings as these were to be found in bundles at the auction-rooms and were sold singly at the print-sellers for 5s. apiece, and more than one considerable fortune has been built up upon this foundation. Last year, the British Museum had to pay £5,000 for a head of a woman by Dürer; and certain French and Italian drawings have changed hands for a similar high figure; while the interest in drawings as such, apart from their value, has brought into being a little quarterly publication which deals with nothing else. It is scarcely necessary to point out that there is

during the past ten years—will probably be preferred by those who find half-finished figures a little too redolent of the studio. The other sale at Leipzig, at the Boerner rooms, is in the nature of a notable event; partly because of its quality, and partly, too, because the late owner of this collection, Dr. Hofstede de Groot, was not only a personality, but a man who had rendered the very greatest services to the study of Dutch art.

Imagine a tall, thin figure, rather shabby, with thin-pointed beard, stooping shoulders, hair always straggling over his coat-collar, cigar always alight. He was a frequent visitor to London, as, indeed, to every town in Europe in which there was any possibility of even a minor Dutch master turning up, and his memory was a storehouse of thousands and thousands of signatures and styles. His industry was immense and persistent, and his judgment marvellously sound in the limited field to which he devoted himself: unfortunately for his reputation, his very few mistakes gained him a notoriety which was undeserved. He would give a thousand certificates a year, and be wrong in ten cases: less formidable authorities would see a hundred pictures and be wrong in twenty. He was a most kindly man, even in cases when his self-esteem was grievously assailed. The great tragedy of his life was a case in which it was conclusively proved that a Hals portrait in which he passionately believed, was a forgery. With some trepidation, I asked him to let

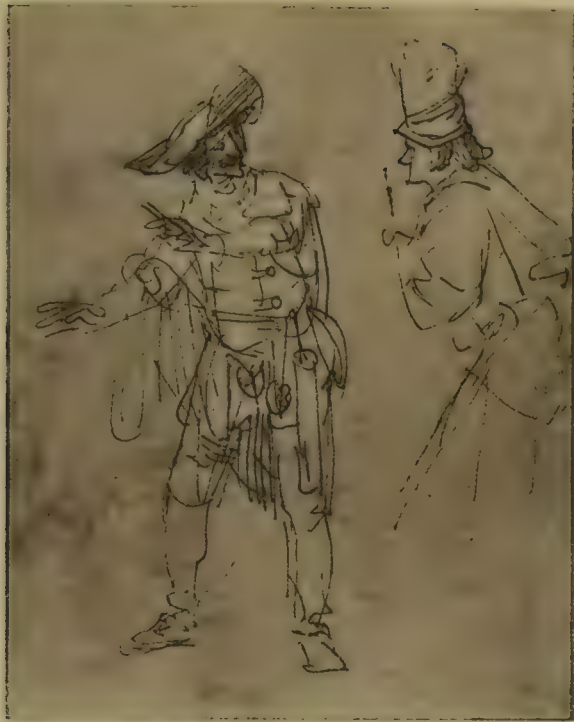
me have a photograph for reproduction in these pages; he agreed at once, saying that it was hardly for him to advertise what the world called his mistakes, but that if I really wanted it. . . . But this is straying from my subject. Enough that every owner of a Dutch seventeenth-century master is in the debt of Dr. Hofstede de Groot, and sentiment alone—if such a thing exists in the world of collecting—should make this sale of exceptional interest. Besides that, it is of great intrinsic importance. There are 322 items, which include a multitude of smaller masters, and nearly forty studies by Rembrandt. These latter are sufficient in themselves to make a thrilling afternoon. Such lots as Nos. 171 and 184, to take a figure subject and a landscape as examples, are so much more than rarities—they are emphatically the quick, nervous reactions of a superb draughtsman and a fine character to the world about him.



THE MOST IMPORTANT AND THE RAREST ITEM IN THE HULDSCHINSKY COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS: "TWO SEATED PEASANTS"—BY PETER BRUEGHEL THE ELDER. (1525-1569.)

This is Lot 23 in the auction sale of the Oscar Huldshinsky collection of drawings, which will be held at Paul Graupe's, Tiergartenstrasse, Berlin, on November 3. It is in brown ink. It measures 19 cm. by 15 cm.

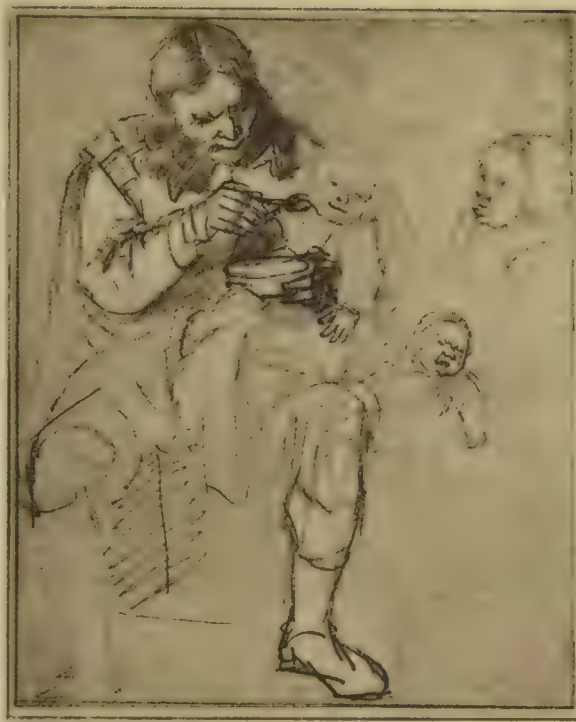
SKETCHES BY REMBRANDT : HOFSTEDE DE GROOT "LOTS."



1. AN ACTOR MAKING A GESTURE TO A MAN APPROACHING HIM. (ON THE BACK OF ANOTHER SKETCH.) (153 BY 182 MM.)



2. A YOUNG CAVALIER SMOKING A PIPE. (78 BY 99 MM.)



3. THE WIDOWER: A SITTING MAN FEEDING A CHILD—AND TWO STUDIES OF A CHILD'S HEAD. (142 BY 173 MM.)



4. A YOUNGSTER ON A DOOR-STEP SHAKING HIS FISTS AT TWO DOGS. (182 BY 198 MM.)



5. MORE THAN A RARITY—THE REACTION OF A SUPERB DRAUGHTSMAN TO THE WORLD ABOUT HIM: A VILLAGE STREET BETWEEN TWO BRIDGED DITCHES. (191 BY 103 MM.)



6. A YOUTH PRAYING, WITH FOLDED HANDS. (103 BY 152 MM.)



7. THE ARTIST: A YOUTHFUL SELF-PORTRAIT. (95 BY 137 MM.)



8. SASKIA: REMBRANDT'S FIRST WIFE IN AN EASY CHAIR. (123 BY 161 MM.)

The sketches by Rembrandt which are here reproduced are from the collection of the late Dr. Cornelis Hofstede de Groot, which is to be sold at C. G. Boerner's, in Leipzig, on November 4. As Mr. Frank Davis notes in the article on the opposite page: "There are 322 items, which include a multitude of smaller masters, and nearly forty studies by Rembrandt. . . . Such lots as Nos. 171 [the youngster shaking his fist at two dogs] and 184 [the village street], to take a figure subject and a landscape as examples, are so much more than rarities—they are emphatically the quick, nervous reactions of a superb draughtsman and

a fine character to the world about him." The mediums in which these sketches are carried out are as follows: 1. Brown pen and ink with a light brown wash.—2. Brown pen and ink.—3. Pale grey-brown pen and ink, with a faint wash.—4. Brown pen and ink.—5. Pen and ink and brushwork in grey black on brown paper.—6. Brown pen and ink.—7. Brown pen and ink and black brushwork.—8. Brown pen and ink with touches of white. It is of interest to note that the first sketch illustrated, that of the actor, was made on the back of another of a similar genre—"A player-king on his throne."

THE FLOW OF GOLD FROM THE U.S.A. TO FRANCE: BULLION IN KEGS.



THE CONVEYANCE OF GOLD BY ROAD: TRANSFERRING BULLION FROM A TRAIN WHICH HAD JUST ARRIVED FROM HAVRE, AT THE BATIGNOLLES STATION IN PARIS, INTO MOTOR-LORRIES FOR TRANSPORT TO THE BANK.



THE CONVEYANCE OF GOLD BY SEA: PART OF THE CARGO OF BARRELS CONTAINING GOLD, TO THE VALUE OF 418 MILLIONS OF FRANCS, RECENTLY BROUGHT IN THE LINER "PARIS" FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.



CONVEYANCE OF GOLD BY RAIL: A TYPICAL INCIDENT ON THE ARRIVAL OF BULLION IN FRANCE—A KEG CONTAINING 7 INGOTS (WORTH 1,500,000 FRANCS).



A CONSIGNMENT OF GOLD AND ITS ESCORT: THE INTERIOR OF A RAILWAY WAGON, WITH A LARGE ARRAY OF KEGS FULL OF THE PRECIOUS METAL, DURING THE TRAIN JOURNEY FROM HAVRE TO PARIS.



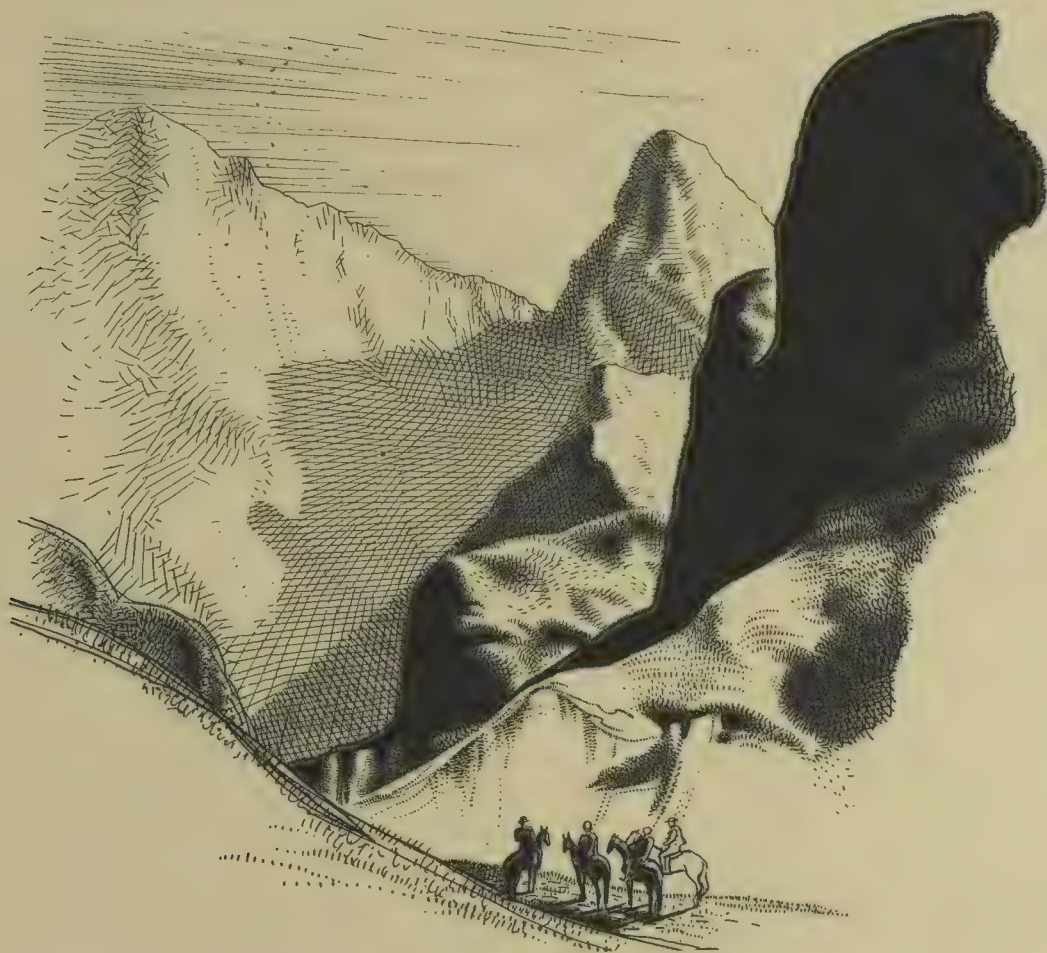
IN THE TESTING DEPARTMENT OF THE BANQUE DE FRANCE IN PARIS: THE WORK OF ANALYSING SAMPLES FROM EACH INGOT IN THE METALLURGICAL LABORATORY, TO PROVE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY.



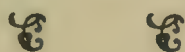
TAKING SAMPLES OF GOLD FOR ANALYSIS: A METALLURGIST CHIPPING A PIECE FROM THE LEFT-HAND CORNER OF AN INGOT FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION IN THE TESTING DEPARTMENT.

The recent flow of gold from America to France lent additional force to the great interest aroused by the visit of the French Premier, M. Laval, to the United States, and his conversations with President Hoover. It was expected that the two statesmen would discuss financial questions on the basis of a common resolve that neither of their respective countries should abandon the gold standard. In a recent report from Paris it was suggested that they would probably consider the possibilities of restoring to circulation the billions of dollars that were being hoarded, in various parts of the world, and might reach some understanding as to the control of gold movements between France and the United States.

The general opinion in Paris was said to be that the unprecedented movements of gold, mainly an influx to France, were, on the whole, beneficial, as they promised a redistribution of gold among the central banks of Europe. Some stir was caused in America (according to a message of October 20 from New York) by a statement that the Bank of France had notified New York banks that it would withdraw its credit balances there unless a higher rate of interest was forthcoming. The same report mentioned that the outflow of gold during the previous six weeks had reduced America's gold reserve from over £1,500,000,000 to £884,800,000, but that the United States could withstand further withdrawals.



RADIANT TOURS



“Sunshine and blue skies ; farms and homesteads nestling among the mountains and hills ; orchards of peach and plum filling the valleys with blossom ; the perfume of orange groves ; the profusion of wild flowers ; the camp fire and the call of the wild in the Bushveld ; the quest of open roads trailing away to far horizons ; the sparkling air of the Highveld ; sun and sea bathing on golden beaches ; the bright warm days and cool starlit nights—these memories and a splendid feeling of health and fitness after my last holiday in South Africa are luring me back there for the coming Winter.”

These are the recollections of an English visitor's holiday in South Africa last year. May we send you our booklet “Radiant Tours”—the new programme of Winter Travel in South Africa? Posted free on request to The Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2 or the Leading Tourist Agencies.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S COTTAGE— "Y BWYTHYN BACH TO GWELLT."



FURNITURE FOR THE BED-ROOM IN PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S MODEL HOUSE; INCLUDING THE HALF-TESTER BED AND THE CRADLE, WITH THEIR CANOPIES AND CURTAINS OF BLUE CHINTZ: A PHOTOGRAPH INDICATING THEIR SIZE AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF MEN OF AVERAGE HEIGHT.



FURNITURE ACTUALLY IN PLACE IN THE PRINCESS'S MODEL HOUSE: IN THE BED-ROOM, WHICH IS AKIN TO THOSE FOUND IN SCORES OF SIMILAR HOUSES IN SOUTH WALES.



THE LIVING-ROOM WITH ITS TABLE LAID FOR A MEAL: SHOWING THE MINIATURE GRANDFATHER CLOCK, AND THE PORTRAIT OF THE OWNER'S MOTHER, H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.



THE OIL PORTRAIT OF THE DUCHESS OF YORK, BY MISS MARGARET LINDSAY WILLIAMS, TO WHOM THE DUCHESS GRACIOUSLY GAVE SITTINGS: THE ONLY PICTURE IN THE LIVING-ROOM OF "THE LITTLE COTTAGE WITH THE STRAW ROOF"—"Y BWYTHYN BACH TO GWELLT."



THE EXTERIOR OF THE LITTLE COTTAGE; WITH "Y BWYTHYN BACH" ABOVE THE DOOR, AND THE KENNEL FOR THE WELSH TERRIER PUP, "IANTO," WHICH GOES WITH THE HOUSE.

THE
BATH-ROOM,
WHICH HAS
A RUBBER
FLOOR:
SHOWING THE
PORCELAIN
BATH, THE
WASHING-
BASIN, AND
THE TAPS
WHICH RUN
HOT AND
COLD WATER.



The people of Wales are giving a generous and delightful present to Princess Elizabeth for her sixth birthday (April 21, 1932). It is a model, two-fifths of the ordinary size, of an old Welsh four-roomed thatched cottage, supplied with every sort of accessory, all perfectly to scale and suited to the size of a child of six. In it the Princess will be able to practise all the arts of housekeeping, and might live a complete home life. The house is 22 ft. wide by 15 ft. high and 8 ft. from front to back. The three main rooms are each 7 ft. wide and 7 ft. 3 in. long, and are 4 ft. 8 in. in height. The bed-room suite, declared by

experts to be a wonderful piece of craftsmanship, is made throughout by hand-craftsmen in the old style. Inspired by the Tudor period, it is of solid oak, mortised and tenoned throughout, and with a lime finish. The bedstead is of the old half-tester type beautifully panelled at the back. The house is now on view at the Ideal Home and Building Exhibition at Cardiff. We gave a diagram and complete details of the house in our issue of September 12, and other photographs of it in our last issue. It is wholly of Welsh manufacture; and the bed-room suite, for example, is by Wm. Edwards, of Swansea.



ONCE a fine old country seat, this luxurious hotel stands upon its own cliffs among ten acres of wooded grounds, which include the private bathing promenade and foreshore. The service and cuisine are famed for their excellence; the appointments all that could be desired. One of the finest squash racquets courts in England, and four tennis courts (hard and grass) are within the grounds. Five first class golf courses within easy reach. Dancing and Orchestral Music. Lift to all floors. Garage for 100 cars.

Write to the Manager for Illustrated Brochure and Tariff

**BRANKSOME
TOWER HOTEL**
Bournemouth

Telegrams: Branksome Tower, Bournemouth.
Telephone: Management, 415. Visitors, 4000.

Let Carr's Chocolate Biscuits Entertain Your Guests



Chocolate biscuits are always appreciated. For quality and attractiveness choose...

CARR'S
CHOCOLATE GONDOLA
ASSORTED
(Milk Chocolate)



On sale in all the Leading Stores in the U.S.A.

Agents: Julius Wile, Sons & Co., 10, Hubert Street, New York City.

CARR'S of CARLISLE



OPTICIANS
BY APPOINTMENT TO THEIR MAJESTIES
THE KING AND THE QUEEN
MAKERS OF SPECTACLES TO
SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS ONLY
THEODORE HAMBLIN LTD.
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

"SPECLETTES"
(TRADE MARK)



Pat. Nos.
226271/24
822297/24

ACTUAL
SIZE
WHEN
FOLDED

THE DELIGHTFUL AND FASHIONABLE
FOLDING SPECTACLES.

THE PHOTOGRAPH BELOW SHOWS THAT
WHEN FOLDED IN THEIR CASE SPECLETTES
TAKE UP NO MORE ROOM THAN A SMALL WATCH.



WHEN OPEN ARE
FULL SIZED SPECTACLES.

THEODORE HAMBLIN LIMITED.
DISPENSING OPTICIANS,
15, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.1.
TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 2000.



There is a
delightful
freshness about
this particular
brand of tobacco
which cannot fail
to satisfy the most
particular smoker.

1/1^d per oz.
and 2oz
pocket tins
at
2/2^d

Player's
**"Country
Life"**

SMOKING MIXTURE

C.L.I.



Mena Village and the Great Pyramid, near Cairo.

VISIT

EGYPT

A 27 DAYS' TOUR
(18 days in Egypt)

from

£80 . 10s.

A 34 DAYS' TOUR
(25 days in Egypt)

from

£91 . 10s.

Cheaper Tickets for Second-Class accommodation are also available, and Nile Trips can be arranged in connection with the Combined Tickets.

—during November, December and January when the climate is ideal. Travel independently, luxuriously, with combined tickets at **fully inclusive special rates for the return journey**, comprising first-class Sea Passage, first-class Railway Travel, Meals in Restaurant Cars. Sleeping Berths fitted luxuriously with every convenience. Full accommodation, meals and gratuities at the Leading Hotels. The journey can be made from **Marseilles, Toulon, Genoa, Venice or Trieste** by the steamship services of the "P. & O." "Orient," "Messageries Maritimes," "Sittmar" or "Lloyd Triestino" to Alexandria or Port Said, thence by the Egyptian State Railways to **Cairo, Luxor and Assuan**.

Combined Tickets, Illustrated Brochure and further information may be obtained from **THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, OFFICES of COOK-WAGONS-LITS AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., COX & KINGS, DEAN & DAWSON** also at the **EGYPT TRAVEL BUREAU, 60, Regent Street, London, W.1**

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

RICHARD STRAUSS IN LONDON.

NOTHING could show more clearly what a bond of international good feeling is made by music than the welcome given during the past week by London audiences and musicians to the composer of "Rosenkavalier," Richard Strauss, who has visited us for the first time for a number of years. Strauss, who is now sixty-seven, is undoubtedly the greatest figure in music among living composers, but he began early, and the finest of all his orchestral works, "Till Eulenspiegel," was composed in 1896; so, in a sense, he may be claimed as the last of the great line of composers of the nineteenth century. His music definitely belongs to the nineteenth century, and so he is looked upon in advanced circles to-day with something like contempt as being old-fashioned. Nevertheless, none of the newer-fashioned of composers, from Sibelius to Stravinsky, has shown musical genius to the degree that Strauss has, and I should not be surprised if, in 1990, such works as "Till Eulenspiegel," and the opera, "Der Rosenkavalier," are still being performed when many so-called "advanced" composers have been forgotten.

Strauss conducted the B.B.C. symphony concert in a programme of his own: "Domestic Symphony," "Three Hymns of Hölderlin" set for soprano and orchestras, and Mozart's E flat symphony (K. 543). As a conductor Strauss is the antithesis of the gladiator school. Like Weingartner, he hardly moves his arms, but uses his baton from his wrist, and gets the orchestra to follow his intention with a slight flick of the hand. The result with a good orchestra under a real leader like Arthur Catterall is superb. Clean, direct playing, pulsingly alive in rhythm and sensitive as an orchestra can only be when it is led, not driven, made this concert one of the most enjoyable I have heard for a long time. The "Three Hymns of Hölderlin" are a comparatively recent work, and are remarkable for their perfect blending of voice and orchestra. In fact, Strauss's genius for orchestration has never been shown to better advantage, and in the second and third of these "Hymns" the musical ideas are themselves of finer quality than in the majority of Strauss's songs. They were almost ideally sung by Margarete Teschemacher.

THE COURTAULD-SARGENT CONCERT CLUB.

The first of the new season of Courtauld-Sargent concerts was hardly up to the high standard set by these concerts in the past. Dr. Malcom Sargent, who conducted, was not in his best form. There seemed to be little collaboration between the orchestra and the soloist, Gregor Piatigorsky, both in the Dvořák cello concerto and in Strauss's "Don Quixote" variations for cello and orchestra. Piatigorsky has proved himself to be a fine player, but on this occasion the ensemble was poor, and even the soloist's playing lacked that finish and refinement necessary in such a work as the Dvořák concerto. In Sibelius's Symphony, No. 3 in C major, the playing was rather hard and rigid. I cannot join in the enthusiasm some musicians have for this composition. Sibelius seems to me to be a kind of Finnish Tchaikovsky. It is the folk-song element of Finland that gives his music most of its individual quality, and I fear that if we became as familiar with his idiom as we are with that of German musicians, for example, we should find less creative originality in this composer than is credited to him to-day. Personally, I find Strauss a much more original composer than Sibelius.

THE ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first of the Philharmonic Society's concerts was devoted to a Beethoven programme with Backhaus as the soloist in the Concerto No. 5 in E flat for pianoforte and orchestra. Basil Cameron, who has returned from America, conducted, and he gave a sound performance of both the "Coriolan" Overture and the Symphony No. 7 in A major. It was a pleasure to hear this straightforward, honest conducting. He uses less violent bodily movements than Dr. Sargent, but even Mr. Cameron could study Richard Strauss and Weingartner's quieter methods with advantage. The more brain and the less muscle there is in conducting the better. Backhaus gave a performance of the Concerto that had many good points, and was even exhilarating at moments, but his playing was occasionally automatic and mechanical, especially in the first movement. This concerto is one of the most difficult in the whole repertory of the pianist. It is full of scale passages and trills that will just sound dull and meaningless unless there is a mind behind them the whole time.

W. J. TURNER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Electric suns, revolving fountains, chromatrope wheels, mystic trees, bouquets of jewels, water devils, floating gerbs, mines of serpents and jewelled cobras, bombshell repeaters, speedway sliders, electric hares—these are the intriguing names of but a few of the fireworks issued for the Guy Fawkes celebrations this year by C. T. Brock and Co., makers of the famous "Crystal Palace Fireworks." Their factory at Sutton, Surrey, is the largest firework factory in the world, and distributes through 10,000 agents to all parts of the country.

An ever-changeable programme, with something for all tastes, is provided by the latest "His Master's Voice" records. The best of music is available, at prices which enable every gramophone-owner to replenish the collection. To begin with, there is Dvořák's popular Symphony No. 5 in E minor, rendered by the Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Stokowski. Our own London Symphony Orchestra gives a magnificent performance of Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini," the best known of this composer's symphonic poems and based on the love story in Dante's "Inferno." The playing is conducted by Albert Coates, one of the leading authorities on the Russian school. Another gem is provided by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in "Pique Dame," sparkling with the gaiety of Suppé. There is no combination more suited to give us the Strauss waltzes than Marek Weber and his orchestra, and real soothers after the day's toil are found on C. 2198, a fantasia on melodies of Johann Strauss, and DB. 1543, fragments from "Der Rosenkavalier." In continuation of the policy to publish complete recordings of operas, the Gramophone Company have produced Verdi's "La Traviata," given by soloists, chorus, and orchestra of La Scala, Milan. From "Viktoria and Her Hussar," the musical play which has taken Europe by storm, several tit-bits have been chosen. Marek Weber's band make us joyful with their glowing reading of the selection. Jack Hylton culls waltzes and fox-trots, and Raie da Costa reveals what the piano can do with "Following the Drum." Alfred Rode, who this year sprang into fame with his Tzigane Orchestra, will add to his laurels with Hungarian Melodies and "Czardas."

Whispers Little Lady Liqueur—

"May I advise

that you suggest the Liqueur which, I know, is sure to be the one she wishes."

GRANT'S
MORELLA
CHERRY
BRANDY
SWEET OR DRY



Other Liqueurs—

GRANT'S SLOE GIN,
GINGER BRANDY,
& KENT BITTERS.

Welcome Always—Keep it Handy



BOUND FOR CANADA?
...On Board Ship Try—
British Consols
Cigarettes

Mild, Sweet, Old Virginia

The Largest Independent
Brand in Canada

MACDONALD'S CIGARETTES & TOBACCO MONTREAL CANADA



CHEERY
ROOMS

At a nominal cost your children's comfort and safety are assured by the healthy ventilated warmth of an "ESSÉ" Stove—using Britain's cleanest and safest fuel at a cost of about a farthing per hour. An "ESSÉ" is simple to fix and regulate and much safer and cheaper than Gas or Electricity.

In various
designs from
£2-15-0
upwards.

THE ALL-BRITISH

ESSÉ

Ask for "ESSÉ" Book and name of nearest Stove Dealer from
SMITH & WELLSTOOD, Ltd., BONNYBRIDGE, SCOTLAND. Estd. 1854.
Showrooms—11 Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.; and at Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

The original and reliable preparation for cleaning and polishing cutlery. Canisters at 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1/-, 2/6 and 4/-

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON LIQUID METAL POLISH



Gives a real, lasting polish to all metals, including silver and glass—windows, motor screens, mirrors, etc. Tins 3d., 4d., 7d., and 1/3.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS, Ltd., Wellington Mills, London, S.E.1.

(Also makers of non-inflammable Liquid Metal Polish.)

NICE ATLANTIC HOTEL

Newest first-class Hotel of distinction.

Greatest comfort and atmosphere of home.

MODERATE TERMS.

Swiss Proprietor.

TURNSTILES, TURRET CLOCKS, PUMPS & VALVES
TESTERS, RECORDERS
Tyre Pumps for Large and Private Garages.
As supplied to British Empire Trade Exhibition Buenos Aires, 1931.
SIR W. N. BAILEY & CO. LTD.
Albion Works, MANCHESTER.

STAMPS Fine Selection of the Rare Stamps of all countries sent on approval, at 9d. in the 1/- discount off catalogue prices. G. C. Waitt, "The Outspan," Whitstable, Kent.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBN. 1908: GOLD MEDAL

Try this chocolate covered Fruit Lozenge

FOR
CONSTIPATION
GASTRIC & INTESTINAL TROUBLES

**TAMAR
INDIEN
GRILLON**

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists 3/- per box
67 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE RD., LONDON, S.E.1



The Newest
Mode!

This is a period of provocative curls and a dainty ensemble in hairdressing. This new phase is thoroughly welcome because it reveals good taste—the hair is just long enough, it is allowed to soften the face, it harmonizes with new millinery, and yet in its arrangement it is practical.

Side Pieces and Curls
for new millinery.

Exquisite Permanent
Waving.

Tinting by Special
Experts.

EMILE
LTD.

24/25, CONDUIT STREET, W.1

Telegrams:
Ondulateur, Piccy, London.

Telephone:
Hayfair 6263.

IMPORTANT—Artists exclusively reserved to customers for whole service.

Quick Relief!

For rashes, eczema and all forms of itching, burning, disfiguring skin irritations. Bathe with **Cuticura Soap** and hot water, dry, and anoint with **Cuticura Ointment**. Relief comes at once and healing soon follows. **Cuticura Preparations** are essential to every household.

Soap 1s. Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Talcum 1s. 3d. Shaving Stick 1s. 3d.
Sold at all chemists. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 31, Banner St., London, E.C.1. Cuticura Shaving Cream 1s. 6d. a tube.

Cuticura Ointment

LAUGH AS YOU READ . . .

"ONE AT A TIME"
By R. S. HOOPER.
("Simple Simon") Author of "And the Next."

THE FUNNIEST BOOK OF THE YEAR

John Lane The Bodley Head. 6s. Net.

Let the "GREAT EIGHT" Help You
when You Go to Paris and Berlin.

AT the Paris Offices of "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," "THE GRAPHIC," "THE SPHERE," "THE SKETCH," "THE TATLER," "THE BYSTANDER," "BRITANNIA AND EVE," "THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS," 65 & 67, Avenue des Champs Elysées, and at Berlin, 32, Kurfürstendamm, there is a comfortable Reading Room where current and back copies of all the "GREAT EIGHT" publications may be read. In addition, advice and information will gladly be given free of charge on hotels, travel, amusements, shops, and the despatch of packages to all countries throughout the world.

Our Advertisement Agents for France, Belgium and Germany are the Agence Dorland, who should be addressed (regarding French and Belgian business) at 65 & 67, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris, VIIIe, and at 32, Kurfürstendamm, Berlin, W.15, regarding German business.

For Switzerland and Italy our Advertisement Agents are the Agence Havas, who should be addressed at 8, Rue de la Rôtisserie, Geneva, Switzerland.



WITH PRESSED-STEEL BODYWORK: THE NEW ROVER "PILOT" SALOON.

The Pressed Steel Company showed this model on their stand at Olympia. It is a new "Six" four-seater saloon.

THERE are so many records in these days that one often forgets that prodigious energy has to be extended among so many people who seldom get any credit for such performances. For that reason, I am glad to record a few remarks which were made at a dinner at Derby, when the experimental staff of Rolls-Royce entertained some of the makers of world's speed-records in the air. Mr. A. F. Sidgreaves, who presided, revealed that there was even a record in the building of the engines. He said that he went to see the Air Ministry, and was asked certain questions. They



SHOWN AT OLYMPIA: THE 27-34-H.P. WILLYS-KNIGHT DOUBLE SLEEVE-VALVE "SIX" SALOON.

This four-door, six-window saloon develops 87 h.p. It is very completely equipped, with six wire wheels, bumper-bars, luggage-carrier, and hydraulic shock-absorbers. It sells at £495.

did not think it was possible that the engines to be fitted in the Supermarine 'planes could be built in the seven months then only available. If they had failed, the onus would have been on the Company. "If Britain could do all that in seven months, what could they do when they had two years to prepare for such a task?" said Mr. Sidgreaves, amid cheers. Therefore, one may presume that we have not yet seen the best from these wonderful engines and flying craft.

At this function also, Squadron-Leader Orlebar, the skipper of this high-speed flight, expressed the view that the machines and engines should get all the credit. The pilot simply enjoyed himself, and it was huge fun. All he did was to steer the machine round, just like a big toy. But this is the sort of speech our record-holders modestly make when they can be persuaded to talk of feats which make the ordinary man wonder how they can be done. Even motoring at speeds of over 100 miles an hour takes a lot of nerve, but when one thinks of 400 miles an hour, admiration cannot be expressed in words of adequate strength.

Where Cars Are Most. According to some recently-issued statistics published in various journals, England, with some 1,500,000 cars, is now only the third greatest car-owning country in the world. France has 1,544,057, and the United States claims 26,500,000 on its registration list. If cars alone are included in these figures, Great Britain has only 1,076,128 cars taxed on a horse-power basis (private passenger cars), but it has also 603,728 motor-cycles, 348,969 goods motor vehicles, and 86,208 hackney cabs and coaches, while, excluding trade licences, the total of all motor vehicles was 2,158,177 at August 31 this year. Therefore, I still maintain that England retains second place in the number of motors used on the roads. These latter records are the figures issued by our Ministry of Transport for the number of licences in force

New York has one car for every nine people, Rome one for every thirty-five, and Berlin one for every sixty-one.

Free State Traffic Bill.

The Irish Free State proposes to get its Parliament to pass a Road Traffic Bill, but it differs somewhat from our Road Traffic Act now in force in England. The Automobile Association intends to fight some of its clauses for the benefit of motor-users. It has drawn up a statement setting out the text and the effect of certain proposals which, in the opinion of the A.A., call for amendment. The amendments number in all twenty-one. With regard to the speed limit, it is provided that "proof that a person charged with dangerous driving was, at the time of the alleged offence, driving at more than thirty miles an hour shall be *prima facie* evidence of the commission of the offence of dangerous driving." The Association points out that this means that, entirely regardless of the conditions which exist, a person who is proved to have exceeded thirty miles per hour may be convicted of dangerous driving.

Obviously, speed alone should not be accepted as evidence of dangerous driving, and the A.A. submit that the clause should be deleted in its entirety. The A.A. is also investigating complaints which motorists have been making in regard to parking-fees, which they claim are illegally extracted from them. It is well known that no municipal or other authority can hire out its roads, the property of the community. Consequently, there is no statutory authority for charging a fee for parking on the public highway. The A.A., on behalf of the motoring community, is determined to resist these impositions.

Value of Traffic Lights.

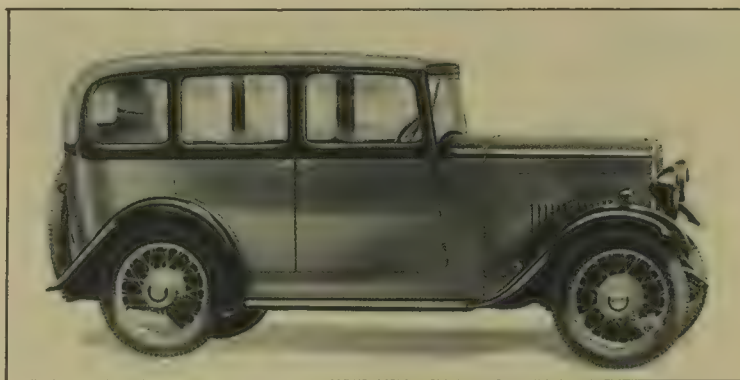
The Ministry of Transport, in answering a question in the late Parliament, stated that it was satisfied that the experimental system of control of traffic in Oxford Street, London, by means of light

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

at that date. Motors are certainly ousting the horse in Great Britain, for only 41,363 horse-drawn vehicles were licensed in 1931, as compared with 232,865 in 1922. Another interesting fact which the last return revealed was that the average horse-power of all our cars was 13.875 h.p., proving that more 7- to 12-h.p. cars were put on the road during the past nine months than any other type, as the figures were nearly 16 h.p. a year or so ago. It is said that

signals has proved its usefulness in increasing the flow of traffic and relieving congestion. Observations were taken throughout three days, as nearly comparable as possible—the first on a date before the regulations were made, the second after the regulations had been made but before the lights were working, and the third ten days after the automatic signals came into operation. The observations, though necessarily limited in their scope, showed a progressive improvement. The average speed taken by the test vehicles in Oxford Street showed an increase of nearly fifty per cent. between the first day and the last, the saving of time being about four minutes on each journey. During the more congested of the afternoon hours, the increase in average speed was no less than ninety



SHOWN AT OLYMPIA: THE TRIUMPH SUPER "NINE," FOUR-DOOR SIX, LIGHT, COACHBUILT SALOON; WITH FOUR-SPEED GEAR.

per cent., and the saving of time on each journey nearly eight minutes. The London Traffic Advisory Committee is to consider and report upon the representations which have been received with regard to the regulations. Thus Bond Street tradesmen are protesting against any automatic signals or regulations prohibiting the parking of customers' cars opposite their premises while the owners are inside the shop. Certain districts, no doubt, cannot be served by these automatic signals, but the police justly remark that they have to lessen their effective protection force owing to the number of officers necessary for traffic duty. Consequently, every chief constable endeavours to persuade those in authority in his district to support his plea for automatic signals, instead of hand-waving by his officers.

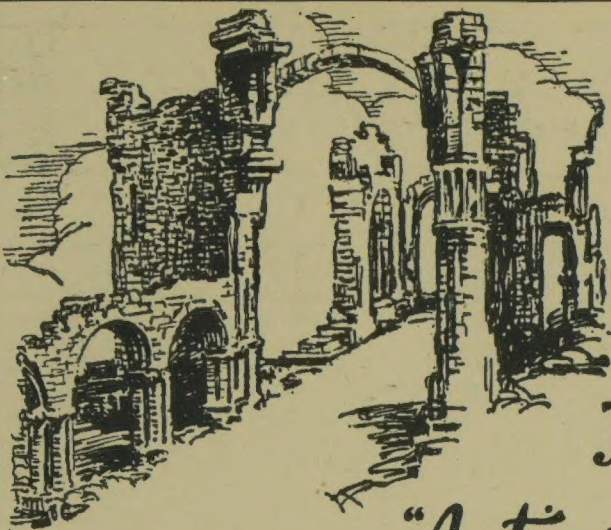
Coal-Mine to Road.

The British Road Tar Association presented a very interesting film, showing how tar is produced, from the coal-mine to the road, before a large number of road authorities and motoring folk, in order to persuade them to insist that our British roads should be made of British materials. The film illustrated first the coal being mined, then its conversion in furnaces until it arrives, by way of an automatic sprinkler or a marvellous paddle-mixer, on the surface of the highway. There, of course, it has to be covered by grit thrown down by men. This grit is shown being produced from English quarries, and duly being crushed and graded for road-use. As many readers may have seen the film, if they visit cinemas, I hardly need to say more about it than that, if we can, by using more British tar, employ more men and provide a good market for more coal, it must be a beneficial thing for all of us.



AN ENLIGHTENING PICTURE: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN TO SHOW HOW TICKFORD SUNSHINE COACHWORK ALLOWS REAR PASSENGERS TO ENJOY THE FULL BENEFITS OF AIR AND SUNSHINE.

The conversion to a closed saloon can be made in ten seconds, by simply turning a small handle at the rear. Messrs. Salmons and Sons showed examples of Tickford coachwork at Olympia.



LINDISFARNE
6th CENTURY.

The "Antiquary"

Just as good with
water as with Soda.



The First Old Liqueur SCOTCH WHISKY

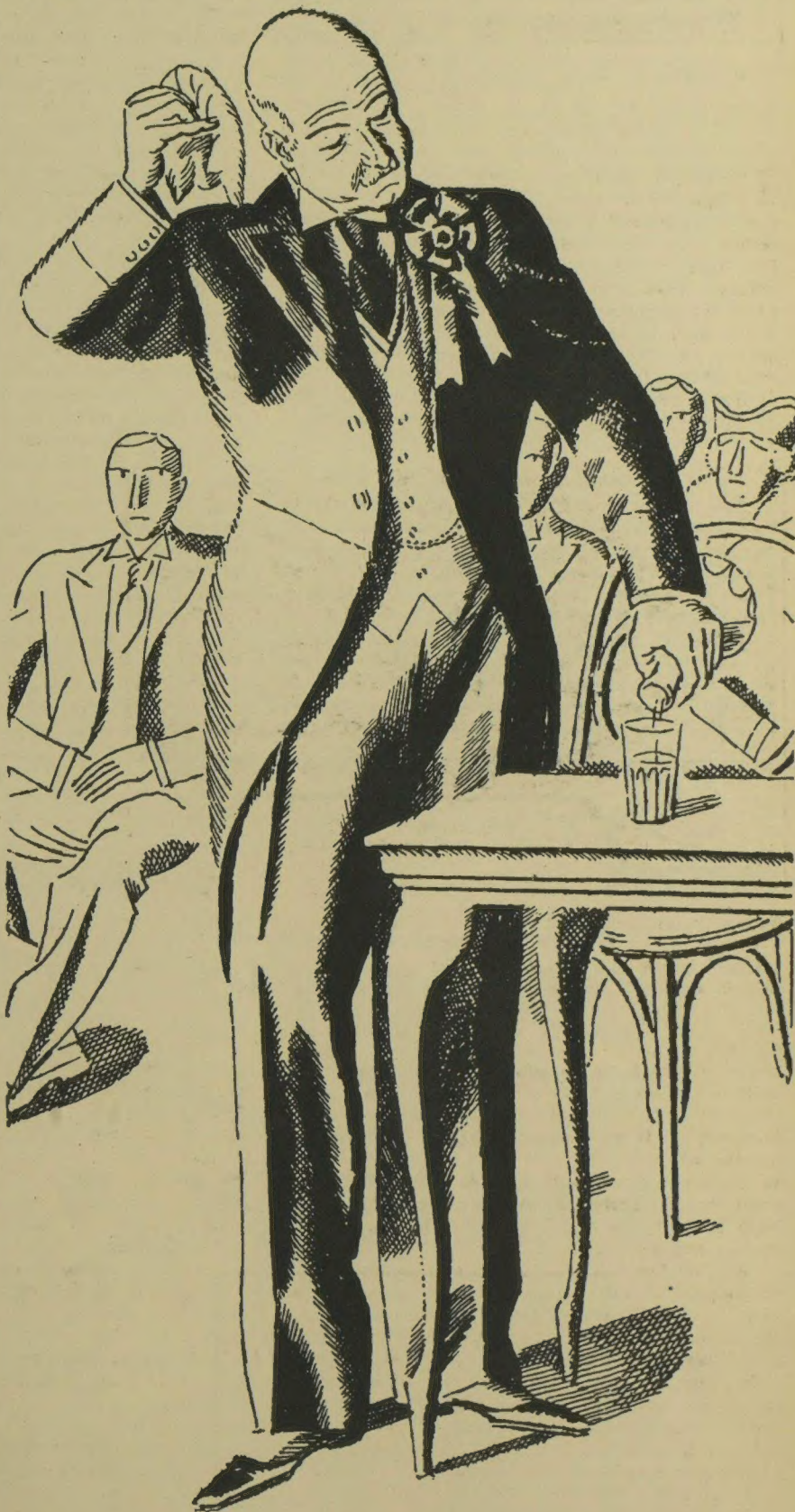
A rare old Scotch Liqueur Whisky, 'ANTIQUARY' has mellowness, richness and bouquet that is a delight to the connoisseur. It has won the enthusiastic approval of a wide, and ever-increasing, number of admirers. It is the ideal beverage to tone-up the system, cheer the spirits and encourage good-fellowship.

Should you have difficulty in obtaining supplies, write for name and address of the nearest agent to

*Make it Your
Home Whisky*

J. & W. HARDIE, EDINBURGH.

*What
couldn't I do with a
lager!*



SUBSCRIPTION RATES OF The Illustrated London News

Published Weekly at 1/-	Twelve months including Double and Xmas Nos.	Six months including Double Nos.	Three months no extras.
AT HOME ..	£3 4s. od.	£1 14s. od.	15s. od.
CANADA ..	£3 1s. 8d.	£1 12s. 6d.	14s. 8d.
ELSEWHERE ABROAD ..	£3 11s. 4d.	£1 17s. 6d.	17s. od.

ORDER FORM

TO THE PUBLISHER OF
The Illustrated London News,
346, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Please send me THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS weekly for _____
months, commencing with the issue
of _____ for which

I enclose _____

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1931



Nature's Bulwark against Rheumatism

VICHY-CÉLESTINS Natural Mineral Water is Nature's own antidote against rheumatic tendencies in the system. Drawn direct from the famous Célestins rock-spring, its tonic and mildly stimulating properties ward off the pains and penalties of Rheumatism.

Drink Vichy-Célestins regularly at meals.

Obtainable at all Hotels, Clubs, Chemists, Stores, etc.

The French Natural Mineral Water

VICHY-CÉLESTINS

CAUTION.—See that the label on the bottle bears the name of the Sole Wholesale Agents:

INGRAM & ROYLE LTD

Bangor Wharf, 45 Belvedere Road
London, S.E.1



BARCLAY'S LAGER

The drink for a lordly thirst

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"HENRY THE NINTH," AT THE PRINCES.

A RATHER poor farce, with unnecessary touches of vulgarity. Mr. W. H. Berry plays the rôle of an elderly, domesticated merchant, who, having purchased a house once the property of Henry VIII., finds himself endowed with the amorous nature of that much-married monarch. There is an amusing scene in the first Act, when, to get his junior partner out of the way, so that he may make love to his wife, he impersonates an entire international wireless programme. Merely meaning to send an S.O.S. message, he finds it necessary to imitate an Italian tenor in Milan, a German baritone in Berlin, as well as contribute Weather, News, and part of a Children's Hour. The second Act, when he disguises himself as a lady's maid, and assists the young bride to disrobe in the presence of her husband, will not be to all tastes. In its crude way it is funny enough, but more suggestive of a cheap touring revue rather than suitable fare for a West End theatre. The third Act fizzles out in a lamentable manner. Yet Mr. W. H. Berry is probably amusing enough in the rôle of Henry the Ninth to compensate his admirers for any deficiencies in the play; it must be confessed that on the first night a large part of the audience laughed consumedly. Miss Mireille Perrey is an attractive bride, and her French accent, though hardly the asset it was in "Sons of Guns," is fascinating enough. Mr. Alfred Wellesley plays the customary stage vicar with a touch of originality, and Mr. Peter Haddon is good as the bridegroom whose absence is so urgently desired by his enamoured senior partner.

"HOLLYWOOD HOLIDAY," AT THE NEW.

This is but a mildly amusing comedy. From the reality of a Bayswater boarding-house, inhabited by characters played by Miss Kay Hammond, Miss Agnes Imlay, Mr. Hugh E. Wright, and Mr. Alfred Clark, Miss Pinnett (Miss Jean Cadell) is transported to the fantastic region of Hollywood. How she writes a simple little story of rustic life, the scene of which is constantly being changed to the Balkans, and then to Polar regions, winding up as "Queens of the Air," is not so "extravagant" as the authors imagine. Have we not seen Tess in a night club,

and Babylonian kings and Christian slaves in the film version of "The Admirable Crichton"? The three Acts at Hollywood are distinctly dull, and there is little laughter until the epilogue, when Miss Pinnett, strangely Americanised, returns to her boarding-house.

THE PINNACLE OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from Page 680.)

effected. The methods employed, however, did not always put a great strain on diagnosis and prescription. "We cured a few cases of deafness caused by the fact that some of these people had never washed their ears in their life. . . . One day a Turki arrived who said that he always got out of breath if he walked quickly. Bosshard then advised him to walk slowly, which he said would have the desired result." Apparently it did have the desired result, and medicine was able to claim another triumph.

Although the object of the expedition was primarily geographical and geological, Dr. Trinkler took the opportunity of making some interesting archaeological investigations at various points, and particularly at Pialma, a place not to be found on any map (not even Dr. Trinkler's), but apparently in the south of the Takla Makan Desert, in the Khotan region. Here several ruined Buddhist shrines were discovered and excavated. They appear to have been part of an old Buddhist town which was probably destroyed by fire. "If we try to identify the position of these ruins we are given a clue in the words of Hsuantsang, A.D. 700. He says that when a traveller leaves Khotan and has travelled 300 li (2-3 li=1000 yards) in a westerly direction he will reach the town of Phou-Kia-I, which from earliest times has been famous for its wonderful Buddhist statue, to which the Chinese pilgrim refers. Sir Aurel Stein has said that Phou-Kia-I is in the neighbourhood of the present-day Pialma, and I therefore am of opinion that this old ruined town is identical with it." At this place Chinese coins dating back to the Han period (207 B.C.—220 A.D.) were discovered. Regrettably, Dr. Trinkler was prevented from bringing away his archaeological specimens by the Chinese authorities, who, while incompetent or unwilling to pursue researches themselves, apparently will not permit others to do so.

The geological results of the expedition are to be published separately and in detail, but Dr. Trinkler

in this volume outlines some of his main observations. He is, for example, of opinion that the western Kunluns during the Ice Age were extensively glaciated, and that the snow-line was approximately 950 to 1700 feet lower than the present snow-line. He believes the age of the Takla Makan Desert to be less than has been generally supposed and that three thousand years ago the country presented quite a different appearance, being probably wooded and watered. Others better qualified than the present writer must judge of the significance of these conclusions.

C. K. A.

The "Buy British" campaign has aroused everyone's hearty support. In the matter of clothes a determined effort is being made to support home industries. There is no danger of disappointment at the Scotch House, 2, Brompton Road, S.W., for everything is of pure Scottish wool and manufacture. This firm specialise in kilts, jerseys, and sweaters of every description, woven underclothes, etc. A special offer is being made just now of cosy sheepskin slippers for the winter at 4s. 11d. a pair (women's sizes) and 6s. 11d. for men. Another special offer is an all-wool sports shirt of Government flannel at 6s. 9d., a sound investment for really hard wear.

Player's are now insetting a very attractive coloured series of cards, illustrating fifty different breeds of dogs. They have assembled them in a frame 24 inches by 19 inches wide, and will be pleased to send one of these, ready for hanging, to the secretaries of dog clubs throughout the United Kingdom, thinking that it will interest most of the members. Applications should be addressed: John Player and Sons, Castle Tobacco Factory, Nottingham.

Most doctors are agreed that the origin of many aches and pains is often attributable to early neglect of the teeth and gums, resulting in gradual poisoning of the whole system. It is not enough to keep the visible surface of the teeth clean and to "stop" or extract decayed teeth: more important still is the health of the gums. The modern toothpaste, therefore, must combine the two functions of cleaner and gum-tonic. A scientific preparation which admirably serves this double purpose is Genozo Brand Toothpaste, made to the formula of a bacteriologist and a Harley Street dentist.

GRANT'S SCOTCH WHISKY



The Hall-Mark of Quality



● aged ● of rare
mellowness ● subtle
bouquet ● distinctive
● by host ● by guests
● by all preferred

WM. GRANT & SONS, LTD.,
The Glenfiddich and Balvenie-Glenlivet
Distilleries, DUFFTOWN.
62, Gordon Street, GLASGOW
98, Gt. Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3

London Agents
for Grant's "Liqueur" Scotch:
Messrs. HEDGES & BUTLER, Ltd.,
Wine Merchants
By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.
155, Regent Street, W.1.

Life will be happier with "Woggles"

in your Home, and . . .



your own dog won't be jealous of Woggles—provided he's chained up (in a nice frame).

A number of specially printed and mounted copies of SKETCH Woggles pictures suitable for framing can be obtained from The Publisher, 346, Strand, London, W.C.2., at the price of 10s. 6d. each. Signed artist's proofs at 20s. each. Postage 6d. extra. Here are the Titles:—

CONTENTMENT
PERSEVERANCE
REST
BIG-GAME HUNTING
ASTONISHMENT
FOOLHARDINESS I.
INNOCENCE
COMPLETE MISERY
COMPLETE BLISS
COURAGE
PANIC
INCONSTANCY
HOPE
GREED
AFFECTION
PLUCK
SELF-HELP
FOOLHARDINESS II.
ENDURANCE
SHINGLED, BY GAD!

"WOGGLES"

THE NEW "SKETCH" DOG by CECIL ALDIN

Every week THE SKETCH is showing "Woggles" at some new mischief, some old trick, some typical foolhardiness—pranks which all dogs play, but seldom get recorded. These faithful reproductions of Cecil Aldin's inimitable and charming colour technique are a joy to behold and well worthy of permanent retention.

See "Woggles" in next week's SKETCH and you will never want to miss him. You can get THE SKETCH from any bookseller, or to be certain, ask your newsagent to deliver a copy regularly.

EVERY WEDNESDAY IN

The Sketch

ONE SHILLING—OF ALL BOOKSELLERS

Your friends and relatives abroad would be delighted to receive The SKETCH every week. The rates are extremely reasonable. The Publisher, 346, Strand, London, W.C.2., will pay prompt attention to your instructions to despatch regularly anywhere in the United Kingdom or to any part of the world.

RATES (post free)

	Twelve months, including Xmas Number	Six months, including Xmas Number
United Kingdom	£3.3.3	£1.12.10
Canada	£3.0.11	£1.11.8
Elsewhere Abroad	£3.12.4	£1.17.6

BLACK & WHITE

WORLD RENOWNED
FOR AGE & QUALITY

